



ESTABLISHED 1859.

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 SYDNEY, N.S.W.

## As an Official Journal

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.  
 South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
 Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.  
 Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.  
 Otago Pharmaceutical Association.  
 Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.  
 Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.  
 Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

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## BOOKS FOR THE TRADE.

ALL chemists and druggists and their assistants should have the following books in their libraries for reference:—

- "The Art of Dispensing." 3s. 6d.  
 "Veterinary Counter-Practice." 3s. 6d.  
 "Handybook of Medicine-stamp Duty," by E. N. Alpe, barrister, Somerset House. 2s. 6d.  
 "Pharmaceutical Testing," by B. S. Proctor. 2s. 6d.  
 "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom." 2s. 6d.  
 "Guide to the Pharmaceutical Preliminary Examination," by W. Dodds. 5s. 6d.

The books can be obtained from most wholesale houses, or we can send either of them by post for 3d. extra. ("The Art of Dispensing" is 3s. 10d. by post.) They are the best books of the kind published.

## Summary.

SEVERAL alterations in store-prices are given on p. 210.

MR. JAMES COCKS gives some useful notes on pill-coating on p. 229.

AN announcement in regard to the opening of the Chemists Club this week appears on p. 230.

We give on p. 217 the names of those who passed the British Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination last month.

SOME particulars are given on pp. 225-6 of the present position of phenacetin, so far as the rights to that word are concerned.

MR. D. B. DOTT, in a paper read at Edinburgh this week, points out some facts which should be noted in assaying opium (p. 213).

WE report this week's meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy. It is an example of how happily they do these things in France (p. 213).

FURTHER particulars of African kino are given on p. 227, along with drawings of a leaf and fruit of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, the plant which yields it.

THE new remedies introduced show a strange resemblance to phenacetin. Iodine has been found in the thyroid gland as a body, called thyroiodin (p. 223).

A DEPUTATION from the Plymouth Chemists' Association has interviewed the members of Parliament for that district on the subject of chemists' grievances, and has assurance of sympathy (p. 229).

TWO serious explosions at a chemist's shop are reported from Sheffield. These should be noted, as they illustrate the great danger attending the storage of such bodies as benzoline in a cellar (p. 211).

IN an action brought in the Bloomsbury County Court by Professor Attfield for certain fees for analyses and reports, Judge Bacon commented on the extravagant amounts claimed by analysts for retainers (p. 218).

THE Southwark Magistrate has imposed a fine on the vendor of preserved peas coloured by sulphate of copper, whose case has been before him for several weeks. The decision is to be appealed against (p. 218).

MR. THOMAS LYNCH writes claiming that he was one of the originators of the Anti-cutting Association, and argues that the only satisfactory scheme will be one that enables retailers to maintain one fixed price (p. 236).

THE Medical Committee of the Glasgow Parish Council have had a sharp division regarding outdoor dispensing being done in a doctor's shop, and the Council have decided to transfer the dispensing to a registered chemist (p. 213).

A QUESTION presented to us by a correspondent regarding the property in syphons, not specially mentioned in the sale of a business, has afforded us the opportunity of getting several expert opinions on the matter, which we give on p. 224.

THE failures in the pharmaceutical examinations during 1895 were:—Preliminary, 52.65 per cent.; Minor, 70.08 per cent. in London, and 58.35 per cent. in Edinburgh; and Major, 53.84 per cent. in London, and 50 per cent. in Edinburgh (p. 215).

THE Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday discussed provincial education, chiefly in respect to the inclusion of pharmacy in college teaching, which subject a section of the Council maintain should be taught in the shop during apprenticeship (p. 216).

THE report of the Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts shows that there has been an actual increase of 242 in the number of registered chemists and druggists in Great Britain, but the Pharmaceutical Society's strength shows a slight decline (p. 215).

THE S. M. Burroughs memorial is to take the form of an annual scholarship of secondary education in chemistry and pharmacy open to pharmaceutical chemists. The formal presentation of the fund to the Pharmaceutical Society is to be made next Tuesday at the evening meeting (p. 217).





## English News

*The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.*

### A Teacupful of Jeyes' Fluid.

At an inquest held at Darenth (Kent) on January 31 respecting the death of a girl, aged 11, named Fuller, it was stated that she drank a teacupful of Jeyes' fluid, and died the following day. The Coroner (Mr. E. N. Wood) asked Dr. F. H. Walmsley if Jeyes' fluid was poisonous, and he replied that he was aware it was considered to be slightly poisonous, but poisons varied in degree and intensity. The effect on the child probably would not have been the same on a healthy person. The child suffered from a weak heart, and probably the shock produced failure of the heart's action. Mr. Planner, Secretary to the Jeyes' Compounds Company (Limited), said he wished to state that there was nothing of a poisonous nature in the composition of Jeyes' fluid. It contained no carbolic acid, and he produced medical journals in which were recorded cases where people had taken as much as 8 oz. of the fluid, and felt no ill effects. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, and added that the effect of drinking Jeyes' fluid would not have been fatal in the case of a healthy person.

### The Liniment was too Strong.

An inquest was held on January 29 on a child of three years, named Drinkhill, who died at Gorton from the results of using a liniment which, according to the medical evidence, was much too strong even for an adult. The child was suffering from a stiff neck, and was taken to a chemist's shop in Wellington Street, Gorton, and the assistant made up a bottle of liniment. The following morning there were blisters on the neck, and the child gradually got worse and died. The chemist's assistant gave evidence, and said that the liniment was composed of 2 dr. of hartshorn, 6 dr. of colza oil, and 20 drops of oil of amber. Dr. Rigby said there was a large hole in the neck, tissues of which down to the muscles had "sloughed" away. The cause of death was collapse, brought about by the absorption into the system of the septic matter arising from the wound in the neck. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

### Chemists at Football.

On Saturday, February 1, at Clapham Common, a football match was played between English and Welsh members of the South London School of Pharmacy. The Welshmen scored soon after the kick-off, and at half-time were leading by 1 goal to 0. On changing ends the Englishmen began to press, and rushed the ball through twice in quick succession. Play was pretty even until a few minutes before time, when Wales equalised. No further score having been made at time, an extra ten minutes' play was agreed upon, during which Wales added another point, thus winning a closely-contested game by 3 goals to 2.

### Another Chemists' Ball.

Chemists who have any dance left in them will find another opportunity of indulging in the favourite pastime on Wednesday next at the Portman Rooms, on the occasion of the fifteenth Junior Pharmacy Ball. This is always a popular function. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Arliss Robinson, 29 Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

### Overcome.

On January 29 the Devonport Magistrates had before them the case of William Stenlake, a dispenser, who was charged with creating a disturbance in Morice Square the previous evening. He had gone from London to attend a funeral,

and to overcome his sorrows had partaken too freely of the cup that cheers and also inebriates. A fine of 5s. and costs resulted.

### Fire.

A disastrous fire broke out early on the morning of January 31 on the premises of Mr. Thomas Richards, chemist and druggist, Porth, South Wales. Mr. Richards was from home at the time, but the apprentice who had first smelt the fire aroused the household. Soon after an explosion of combustibles occurred in the shop, the windows of which were blown out. The shop immediately became enveloped in flames, and though the police were promptly on the spot with a portable hose they were unable to extinguish the fire, and in less than half an hour the premises were gutted. The damage is estimated at 1,000l.

### New Fullers'-earth Works.

Mr. H. Walker has laid out works for the manufacture of fullers' earth at Dronfield, Derbyshire, on the Midland Railway. Some 17,715 tons of fullers' earth, valued at 27,182l., were obtained in England in 1889. Mr. Walker has brought his fullers' earth under the notice of her Majesty's Government for use in the manufacture of dynamite, nitroglycerine, and other explosives, to take the place of kieselguhr. He is also bringing it forward for use in the filtering of liquids, including drinking-water.

### Store-prices.

The Civil Service Supply Association notify the following alterations in price for February, 1896:—Chamomile-flowers from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 7d. Cod-liver oil (8 oz.) from 9d. to 8d., (16 oz.) from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2½d., (32 oz.) from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. Cream of tartar from 11d. to 1s. 2d. Glycerine 4d. size to 4½d., 7d. size to 8d., 1s. size to 1s. 2d. Saffron from 4d. to 4½d. per dr. Seidlitz-powders from 6d. to 7d. per box. Spermaceti from 2s. to 2s. 4d. per lb. Sugar of milk from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Tonquin beans from 9d. to 10d. per oz. Bunter's Nervine from 10d. to 11d. Condy's disinfecting-fluid from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. Cuticura Resolvent from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. Harlene: All sizes have been advanced. O. S. tooth-blocks from 7d. to 8½d. Seltzogene-powders: All sizes have been raised. Tonga from 2s. to 2s. 4d. Widow Welch's pills from 2s. to 2s. 2d. All indiarubber goods are slightly dearer. Ingram's enemas from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.

### Relaxation.

The Phoenix Musical Society, which is in connection with Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s chemical-manufactory, gave a very successful entertainment at the Dartford Conservative Hall on January 30. Swiss views were exhibited by Mr. W. G. Kentish, with the aid of a powerful oxy-hydrogen lantern, and the rest of the entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental performances which gave much pleasure to a large audience.

The Drug Department of the Junior Army and Navy Stores had a dinner at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, on January 29, followed by a concert. The company numbered forty. Mr. John Fuller occupied the chair. The toast of "Old Associates" was proposed by Mr. E. Raper, and responded to by Mr. F. W. Davies. Messrs. Wragge, Vincent, Davies, and others contributed to the musical part of the programme.

### The Assault on a Stourbridge Chemist.

At the Stourbridge Police Court on January 31 James Rowbottom (22) was charged with having been unlawfully on the premises of Mr. Henry Loverock, chemist, on January 23, with intent to commit a felony, and further with having unlawfully wounded Mr. Loverock. Since the prisoner's arrest it has been discovered that he is a deserter from the Royal Artillery, and he has been further charged with stealing a bicycle, value 7l., the property of Bombardier Knoud. He was tried on this charge also. In regard to the assault Mr. Loverock repeated the evidence he gave last week as to finding prisoner behind a tank, when he attacked him with some instrument, injuring his head and face. Prisoner was committed for trial at the Worcester assizes.

### Oil for the L.C.C.

The Stores Committee of the London County Council reported to the Council on Tuesday that the following



tenders had been received for the supply of cylinder-oil:—W. Dick, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per gallon; Pinchin, Johnson & Co., 10d.; Grindley & Co., 10d.; the Dee Oil Company, 1s.; Price & Co., 1s. 1d.; Macfarlan & Co., 1s. 3d.; Willcox & Co., 1s. 3d.; Johnson Brothers, 1s. 4d.; Palmer & Co., 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Wiggins & Rihl, 1s. 6d.; Skudder & Co., 1s. 6d.; and Colthurst & Harding, 1s. 9d. As Messrs. Pinchin, Johnson & Co. have carried out several contracts very satisfactorily, they recommended that the contract be given to them.

#### Charges against a Chemist's Apprentice.

At the Halifax (West Riding) Court, on February 1, Charles Percival Appleyard, a chemist's apprentice at Queensbury, was charged on remand with having stolen two post-letters, the property of the Postmaster-General. The accused, who was an apprentice with Mr. Arthur Hanson, Queensbury, was also Mr. Hanson's assistant in his duties as sub-postmaster for the Queensbury district. The first charge was that on January 21 he stole a letter containing 120 penny postage-stamps addressed to Mr. Robertshaw, Cleckheaton Road, Oakenshaw, Bradford. The second charge was that on November 12 last he stole two postal-orders for 10s. 6d. and 4s. respectively. After evidence connecting the prisoner with the loss of letters had been given, Mr. Hanson was called to prove that it was the prisoner's duty to open the mail-bag arriving from Bradford about 5 o'clock. His duties finished at 5.10 at the post-office, and Agnes Hanson took charge. Mr. Storey (who defended): He was apprenticed to you as a chemist? Witness: Yes. Not as a post-office official?—Well, to assist in postal duties as well. Have you the indentures?—Yes. Do they state that he had to assist in postal duties?—No. Then the indentures state that he was apprenticed to you as a chemist, and they say nothing about any other duties?—No. Mr. Ward (for the prosecution) handed the witness a document signed by the prisoner in regard to postal duties, but as witness was not present when it was signed Mr. Storey objected to its being put in. Eventually the declaration was put in and a note made of Mr. Storey's objection. Other evidence was taken, and the accused was committed to the Assizes, bail being granted—the prisoner in 100l., with two sureties of 50l. each.

#### The Sale of Prussic Acid.

Mr. Schollick, the Guildford Borough Coroner, held an inquest on January 31, on the body of Mrs. Louisa Amelia Andrews, widow, who died under painful circumstances on Wednesday last week. Mr. Frederick Wheeler, chemist and druggist, 129 High Street, Guildford, was called, and examined by the Coroner. He said: On Wednesday, January 29, the deceased called on me between 2 and 3 P.M. She asked me to let her have some prussic acid. I asked her what it was for, and she said for killing an old cat. I asked her if she knew it was a very dangerous thing, and she said, "Yes," but she was not going to use it herself—her man would use it. I then got a 2-dr. bottle, and put in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  dr. of acid. She said, "Fill it up, as we might spill some in using it." I then put in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr. more. I cautioned her again about the dangerous nature of the article, and advised that the bottle should be broken so that it should not be used for any other purpose. She said, "Is it so dangerous as that?" I said, "Yes." She then asked if this would be sufficient to kill a person, and I said, "Yes, four or five." She made no remark, and nothing further was said. She paid the money and went away, and I have her signature in my book (produced).

The Coroner: You knew the deceased very well?—Yes, for a number of years.

When you know a person sufficiently well to be certain of her identity, you do not, by law, require a witness to sign the book as well?—No.

Have you ever sold prussic acid for that purpose before?—Yes, two or three times. It is very seldom we sell it. I have only sold it three times in two years.

The Coroner: Of course it is very dangerous stuff. It is not used in the arts or for any special purpose. It seems to me the restrictions on the sale of that poison and one or two others ought to be made more strict than they are, and a witness should be required in every case. If a witness had been required in this case the probability is the deceased would not have purchased any. You complied with the Act in entering it into a book and labelling it "Poison," with your

name and address on it. On another occasion I should advise you, for your own sake, not to sell Scheele's prussic acid to anybody under any circumstances. If they want to kill a cat either offer to do it yourself or tell them to take it to a veterinary surgeon. It is much better than running any risks. —If she had not been so well known to me I should never have sold it.

The Coroner: Of course you regret it very much, and if I were in your position I should never sell it again.—I regret it very much and shall adopt your advice. The Coroner: I don't say you have done wrong in any way;—you have complied with the Act of Parliament in every respect. I am only telling you what my opinion is.

By Dr. Eager: The Coroner has just said that he does not think you have done anything wrong. I should like to ask you why you gave enough to kill four or five persons, when three drops of Scheele's acid is enough to kill a cat. You gave enough kill four or five people?—I told her that in order to impress upon her the dangerous nature of the article.

But you gave her enough to kill four people?—In killing a cat we always give more than is absolutely necessary.

Dr. Eager: It is a very unwise thing to do. Three drops is ample to kill a cat.—We always give a drachm to kill a cat.

Dr. Eager: It is not necessary. Three drops is enough, and there are 60 drops in a drachm.

#### Carbolic Acid for Whisky.

Samuel Overton (26), of Latimer Street, swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid on Monday in mistake for whisky. He became very ill, and subsequently lost consciousness. He was removed to the Queen's Hospital in a precarious condition.

#### Royal Institution.

At a general monthly meeting of the members of the Royal Institution, held February 3, Mrs. Montagu, Mr. Robert R. Tatlock, F.C.S., and Mr. Ernest Westlake were elected members.

Mr. H. Marshall Ward, F.R.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, will begin a course of three lectures on "Some Aspects of Modern Botany," at the Institution, on Thursday next, February 13.

#### A Chemist Sent to Gaol.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions, on Tuesday last, Thos. Ashmore, aged 62, lodging-house keeper, and Wm. Spencer, aged 44, chemist, were both found guilty last sessions of receiving stolen property of the value of 15l., belonging to Edward Phillips, of Geo. Henry Vickarage. A number of witnesses were called at the trial, who gave Spencer a good character. Ashmore was sentenced to twelve, and Spencer to nine, months' hard labour. On hearing his sentence Spencer was obliged to be assisted from the dock by two warders.

#### Explosion at a Sheffield Chemist's.

The premises of Mr. C. H. Hewitt, wholesale chemist and druggist, Division Street, Sheffield, were on Wednesday the scene of two violent and somewhat alarming explosions. The premises, which occupy a corner position, consist of a commodious shop, with store-rooms over, and extensive cellars at the base, in which are kept benzoline, turpentine, and other inflammable oils. About 10 A.M. William Walker, an assistant, went into the cellar to obtain some turpentine for a customer, taking a light with him. He reached the farthest of the cellars, in which were the barrels of turpentine, when suddenly he heard a loud explosion behind him, and was immediately thrown to the ground. He fortunately retained consciousness, or would have met with a terrible death. On getting up he found that the explosion occurred in a cellar through which he had passed, and in which was a large galvanised tank containing from 25 to 30 gallons of benzoline. By some means the spirit had escaped, and, burning fiercely, was spreading over the floor. Walker saw that his only chance of escape was through the flames to the cellar beyond, where there was a ladder leading to the shop. Almost overcome by the fumes, he made a dash for the ladder, only to find that it had been blown away by the force of the explosion. Groping about, he fortunately found the ladder, and, with difficulty crawling



up it, he reached the shop in a semi-conscious state. The fire-brigade, whose station is in the immediate neighbourhood, had heard the explosion, and were soon at the shop. The premises, it was found, had been greatly damaged. Portions of the large plate-glass windows on both sides had been blown into the street, to the imminent danger of passers-by in the crowded thoroughfare; cases had been smashed; bottles had been blown to pieces; and the front door hung shattered from its hinges. The flames were rapidly making their way up from the cellars, and the water thrown upon them only seemed to make the fire burn more fiercely. The cellars were soon flooded, but the benzoline floated on the top, and burned as freely as ever. In another part of the premises was stored some tons of silver sand, and by the free use of that the flames were got under, and eventually extinguished. Not, however, before the fittings and other woodwork in the shop had been much charred or scorched. The clock in the shop was damaged and stopped at 9.43, the moment of the explosion. The assistant was promptly removed to the Royal Hospital, where it was found that he was seriously injured about the face, hands, and legs, and he was allowed to remain.

Shortly after 4 p.m. a second explosion occurred scarcely less serious in its consequences than the first. An employé of the gas company went into the cellar to examine the meter, gas-pipes, and fittings, to ascertain what mischief had been done to them. He incautiously struck a light, and instantly the gas from the benzoline, which had again accumulated, exploded, and threw him violently to the other side of the cellar. Passing up through the trap-door the blast forced out the wood planks that had been nailed across the windows and destroyed some more panes of glass, and set fire to the premises. The fire-brigade were summoned, and having removed the gasman, who was badly injured, to the Hospital, they put out the fire. With the view of preventing further disaster they dragged the iron tank in which the benzoline was kept from the cellar into the street. There was in it what the firemen thought several gallons of water, but on examination it was found to be the remains of the benzoline. If while they were moving it the spirit had ignited, the consequences to the men would have been serious.

Mr. Hewitt was not present when either explosion occurred. The first took place before he had reached the shop, and the second while he was absent arranging for the repair of the damages already done. He stated, when asked as to the cause of the disasters, that in all probability the warm weather of the past few days had in some way liberated the gases of the benzoline, and these having no means of escape had accumulated in the cellars through the night. He had not at the time of writing been able to form any accurate notion of the amount of damage done, but it must be considerable.



## Irish News

*The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.*

### An Unusual Accident

Occurred to Professor Tichborne while lecturing last week on "Atmospheric Air," owing to the breaking of a vessel of carbonic acid. Some of the contents coming into contact with the Professor's right hand, a severe "burning" was the result.

### Who Owes?

Messrs. R. & J. Freeman, veterinary chemists, are suing Dr. Meade, at the Dublin Recorder's Court, to recover 48l. 8s. 9d., money due for horse-medicine supplied to the defendant for the use of his horses. The defendant lodges a counter-claim for 50l. damages, stated to have been wrought to one of the animals under treatment.

### The Old Story.

A young girl named Dunne, in the employment of Messrs. Bewley & Draper, chemists and druggists, Dublin, was found drowned on Saturday last. She had threatened to make away with herself on learning that her soldier sweetheart was going abroad.

### Sale of Arsenic in Cork.

An inquest was held at Cork on January 31, concerning the death of James Fleming, a police pensioner, aged 75. He bought arsenic from the shop of Dr. T. Scannell, 90 Grand Parade. It was sold by Robert Wall, a medical assistant, and was labelled "Caution—poison" only. It was not coloured and no entry of the sale seems to have been made. A juror said he often got poison in the pure state from chemists in the city. The coroner said the statutes governing the sale of arsenic had not been complied with, but they were not there to investigate that.

### Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland.

At the meeting of this Association, held on January 31, an anonymous paper was read, entitled "A Few Remarks on Limited Companies." The writer considered that the Association should recognise the time and trouble which the Council had expended with the object of bringing their recent law-action to a successful issue. Through the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Society had attained a firm footing on the first rung of the ladder of pharmaceutical supremacy. He proceeded to adduce the usual arguments against company pharmacy, and the speakers who followed expressed their appreciation of the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society to suppress it.

### The Physician and the Pharmacist.

At the Westmeath Quarter Sessions, last week, Mr. C. Garry, chemist, Mullingar, sued Dr. Dooley for 5l. 8s. 3d. for drugs and medicines supplied. The defendant denied the debt, and stated that in March, 1890, he closed his account with the plaintiff, and since then had paid cash for all goods received. There were, perhaps, a few trifling articles that he occasionally got and did not pay for, thinking that as they were so small, and that as Mr. Garry had a large profit out of his prescriptions, he would not be charged for them. He was unaware that he owed the plaintiff any money. Mr. Garry swore that the bill had been several times presented to the defendant; but this was denied by the latter, and a sharp interchange of compliments took place. The defendant denied ordering his prescriptions to be destroyed by Mr. Garry. What he ordered was that nobody should see them. He had reason to believe that other medical men had access to his prescriptions. He directed that a private prescription book should be kept for himself. He had that book. Ultimately his Honour gave a decree to the plaintiff for 3l. 10s.



## Scotch News

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### Edinburgh Chemists' Ball.

The annual ball of the chemists and druggists of Edinburgh, the first since the management of it was handed over to the Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association, was held on Wednesday night in the Freemasons' Hall, George Street, and proved a great success. The company numbered about 160 ladies and gentlemen, and among others present were Mr. J. L. Ewing, Mr. Peter Boa, and Mr. Thomas Thompson. Mr. John T. Coats and Mr. Butchart acted as M.C.'s. Dancing was commenced at 9 o'clock and carried on with great spirit till the early hours of the morning,



except during the interval for supper which was supplied by Mr. Sawers.

#### Glasgow Parish Medicines.

The Glasgow City Parish Council, on February 4, agreed to the following purchases by the Medical Committee:—120 lbs. best grey cotton wool from the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, at 6d. per lb. net; and from Mr. James Taylor, 150 lbs. Robinson's Gamgee tissue at 1s. 1½d. per lb. net, and 160 lbs. best castor oil at 36s. per cwt. net. The following four offers for the supply of medicines to the Parish Dispensary were submitted:—Mr. James Taylor, 49l. 13s. 7½d.; Messrs. W. & R. Hatrick & Co., 52l. 4s. 11d.; Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 52l. 9s. 8d.; The Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, 52l. 11s. 0½d. Mr. Taylor's offer, being the lowest, was accepted.

#### Society of Chemical Industry.

At the meeting held in Edinburgh, on Tuesday evening, a paper was read by Mr. D. B. Dott, F.R.S.E., F.I.C., on "Opium Assaying." The note was suggested by the papers read at the New York section of the Society in March and May of last year. In the main the author concurred in what was there said, and fully admitted the value and importance of the papers and the discussions. His own experience was in harmony with that of the American chemists, that the morphinate of lime and ammonium chloride method was inconstant, deficient, and unsatisfactory. Mr. Dott preferred the Teschemacher and Smith process, with some very slight modifications, to the U.S.P. process, excellent though it was, chiefly because there was less loss of morphine in the former; he also thought there was a good deal to be said for his own proof-spirit process. The composition of the ash of the morphine precipitate was discussed, and the conclusion arrived at that the alkaline or basic portion of the mineral matter was so small that no serious error could arise in titrating with acid—at least, not with a genuine opium. The author agreed with Dr. Squibb and others that the morphine should be dried at 60°–65° C., so that it might have the composition of the hydrate—*i.e.*, if it was not to be titrated. It was pointed out that if the B.P. really wanted anhydrous morphine it should direct the alkaloid to be dried at 110° C., as there could be no meaning in exposing for several hours in a water-bath when one could get what he wanted in one hour or less by using an air-bath. It was noted that Dr. Squibb and Dr. Geisler had both obtained numbers on drying morphine hydrate, which confirmed the author's contention that the formula was  $B_3(H_2O)_9$ , and not  $BH_2O$ , as was formerly assumed. In any case of doubt as to the purity of the morphine precipitate, it was suggested to divide it into three parts—one to be titrated with standard acid, the second to be washed with baryta water and the insoluble portion weighed, the third to be incinerated and the ash weighed. These corrections ought to be sufficient to give a practically accurate result, even in the case of an adulterated opium.

The Chairman, at the conclusion of the paper, referred to its great value and interest, and the difficulty of criticising it by anyone who had not worked experiments with opium.

#### Glasgow Parish Council and Registered Chemists.

At the half-yearly meeting of Glasgow Parish Council on February 4, the Medical Committee reported that at their last meeting the inspector read a letter he had sent Dr. McKee, Springburn, asking if the person in charge of his chemist shop, and who is authorised by him to dispense drugs to his patients, is a registered chemist, and, if so, to favour the inspector with the date of registration. To that communication the inspector had had no reply. Mr. Sutherland moved in committee that the Medical Committee continue Dr. McKee's shop at Springburn as the dispensary for medicine to outdoor poor as before; and Mr. Smith seconded. Mr. Russell (secretary of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association) moved that the committee's decision at last meeting transferring the appointment of outdoor dispenser for the district from Dr. McKee to Mr. Anderson, chemist, Springburn, be affirmed. Mr. Thomson seconded. Four voted for the motion, and four for the amendment, and the matter was therefore referred to the Council. When the minute came up for consideration at the Council meeting, Mr. Maclure,

the Chairman, ruled that it was incompetent, after the resolution passed in July last to discontinue the practice of having medicines for the outdoor poor of the parish dispensed in the shops of unregistered chemists, to continue Dr. McKee's shop as the dispensary for the Springburn district. The Council, therefore, agreed to transfer the privilege of dispenser to the outdoor poor in Springburn to Mr. Anderson.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

RÖNTGEN'S RAYS again occupied the principal attention of the Academy of Sciences at this week's meeting, and the subject is interesting French physicians and scientists to the highest degree. M. Poincaré announced that M. Moreau has obtained photographs through opaque bodies without using Crookes' tubes. The results of a number of experiments were shown.

PHOSPHATED MILK as a preventive of tuberculosis is occupying the attention of Dr. Daremberg, of Lyons. He finds it of special service in treating very young children. He is said to obtain his phosphated milk by feeding a goat daily with 20 grammes of powdered calcined bones mixed with 10 grammes of sea salt, also oatmeal or barley, bran and carrots. The phosphates are, he considers, in this way assimilated by the animal, and its milk is strengthening nourishment for the child.

FIRST-AID ASSISTANCE.—The Paris Prefect of Police has decided that the police sentry-boxes, which are attached to every cab-rank in the city, shall in future be provided with the necessary articles for supplying first aid in cases of accidents or sudden illness in the street. This will probably have the effect of relieving Paris pharmacies from some clients, who, although always welcome and treated with good Samaritan care, none the less at times prove awkward patients. The police are to be supplied with a box of simple antiseptic dressings, cotton wool and bandages, also an enamelled tin basin, &c. They will also be instructed in first-aid methods.

#### PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.

At the meeting held on Wednesday, February 5, M. Villiers presiding, Professor Planchon read the second of his series of papers on

#### THE HISTORY OF MATERIA MEDICA.

In this he traced the progress of the natural history collections at the School of Pharmacy from the beginning of the present century, giving brief biographical sketches of his predecessors at the School, and gracefully alluding to their labours and their characteristics. He remarked that he could only briefly touch on matters since 1867, the date of the commencement of his own professorship, but that the zeal of contributors to the collections had not waned, and they had kept pace with the rapid strides of scientific progress.

The conclusion of his paper was marked by a burst of cheering, and the President complimented Professor Planchon, who announced that he hoped to present a third paper later on.

#### THE LIMIT OF RESIDENCE.

The chairman said he had received an application from a pharmacist residing outside the department of the Seine to be admitted as a resident member, but it was pointed out that the statutes were clear on this point, and that the status of the person referred to would be that of a corresponding member.

#### DRINK.

A somewhat lengthy *exposé* of the Gothenburg system for preventing drunkenness was then given by a member, and listened to with but little interest, indeed, the members present commenced to disappear one by one. The speaker apologised for the long time he had taken, but added that alcoholism was now attracting much attention. M. Villiers thought the subject interesting, but hardly pharmaceutical.



## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

M. Moureu gave some notes on what he termed xaravertidine. M. Bourquelot raised the point as to whether the name was exactly correct.

Professor Prunier presented some notes on kermès and chemical salts, and raised the question of the exactitude of the Codex in one or two details with regard to these substances.

M. Grimbart pursued his notes on the pneumococcus, and gave the results of its action on xylose.

The Chairman communicated a few notes on the estimation of boric acid in Algerian wine. His remarks and experiments were followed with marked attention, and one might have heard a pin drop among the usually chatty and expansive society, as the president emptied his tubes and lighted their contents. He has a pleasant unassuming chatty manner of conveying his information, and is a comparatively young man apparently much esteemed by his colleagues. Even after his remarks had closed, and he had pronounced the orthodox "La séance est levée," little chatty knots formed and kept up a buzzing conversation of ten minutes to atone for their unwonted and temporary silence.

## Foreign and Colonial News.

**FREE ALCOHOL IN U.S.A.**—Bills have been introduced in the U.S. Congress and Senate with the object of repealing the enactment which permits the use of duty-free alcohol in medicinal preparations.

**PATENT MEDICINES IN U.S.A.**—The *Western Druggist* hints at the possibility of a stamp-duty being reimposed on patent medicines in the United States, as more revenue is required, and the patent-medicine people have not endeared themselves to the Government by their action respecting free alcohol.

**NEW ALUMINIUM WORKS IN NORWAY.**—It is reported that a syndicate of German and American capitalists have acquired for 18,000 kroner an estate containing the well-known Sarks waterfall, and intend to establish there a large aluminium-works, and to use the water-power for other electrolytic processes.

**THE PHARMACIE CENTRALE OF GENEVA** has recently taken to a new form of advertising in the shape of a lottery, the prizes of which are drawn publicly every month to the value of 150f. and 120f. The pharmacist gives a lottery-ticket, good for 10c., for each franc's worth of money spent in his shop, and these tickets are exchangeable for lottery-shares, or may be afterwards redeemed in cash.

**PHARMACY IN SPAIN.**—A ministerial order has just been issued in Spain, rendering it obligatory on pharmacists to submit the originals of all prescriptions dispensed by them to certain authorities appointed for the purpose. The object of this order is to enable the authorities to discover infringements of the law requiring every doctor who writes a prescription to use for that purpose an official form bearing a stamp of 10c.

**THE DRUG-TRADE IN CUBA.**—The firm of Lebe y Torralbas, of Havana, the second largest wholesale drug-firm in Cuba, have suspended payment, in consequence of the disturbance of business caused by the insurrection. The firm, who have been in business over thirty years, declare that their assets, if they can be properly realised, are sufficient to cover their liabilities, but, in the meantime, they ask their creditors to accept payment of the amounts due to them in twenty-four quarterly instalments.

**MINERAL WATERS IN ROUMANIA.**—The Roumanian Home Secretary has issued an order, providing that in future only such mineral waters shall be imported into Roumania as have been examined by the Chemical Institute at Bucharest, and have been certified unexceptionable from a sanitary point of view. A number of the best-known springs, including the Apollinaris, Friedrichshall, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Selters, Vichy, and Wildungen, have been excepted from this order, and their proprietors may forward the waters into the country as before.

**"UNPROFESSIONAL" CONDUCT.**—Dr. Krause, *privat-docent*

in the Medical University of Berlin, has tendered his resignation under the following circumstances:—It seems that soap is well-nigh as lavishly advertised in Germany as it is with us, and an enterprising firm of manufacturers succeeded in inducing Dr. Krause to allow his name to appear at the foot of a testimonial. The attention of the Faculty having been called to this indiscretion, Dr. Krause was called upon to furnish explanations. He declined to do so, or even to express regret, and when the indignant Faculty inflicted upon him the severest reprimand at its disposal he threw up his appointment.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF DORPAT.**—The elimination of the German element from this University is still proceeding, but it does not appear to be attended with very happy results. At any rate, it is announced that Professor Vasilieff, who has been made Dean of the Medical Faculty, has recently been relieved of his position on account of his proved incapacity. The professor, who appears to have had little else to recommend him than his arch-Russian sympathies, no longer had any students at his lectures, and the hospital under his control was entirely without patients. In order to keep up appearances, the professor, it is said, was in the habit of hiring vagabonds to lay themselves down in the beds as patients.

**A MELBOURNE WHOLESALE DRUGGIST'S WILL.**—The will of the late Mr. John Robinson Dnerdin, formerly of Flinders Court, Melbourne, wholesale druggist, who died at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, London, on June 6 last, has been lodged with the Registrar for probate in Victoria. Testator by his will bequeathed to Margaret Kelly 100l., and directed that she should have the guardianship, care, tuition, and management of his adopted daughter, Alice Rowlands, who at the time of the making of the will was residing at the Convent of Mercy, St. Angelo, Sydney. To this adopted daughter he also directed that 5l. per week should be paid for life. The residue of the estate is left to the sister of the deceased, Susannah Dorothy Dnerdin. Testator left no real estate in the colony, but personal property valued at 28,256l.

**THE OLDEST PHARMACY IN DENMARK,** and perhaps with one or two exceptions in the world, is the Loveapotek at Aarhus, which has just celebrated the completion of the third century of its existence. The proprietor, Apoteker Reimers, has commemorated the occasion by the publication of an interesting pamphlet, in which he traces the history of the business from the time when Anders Caspersen on January 6, 1596, obtained the first licence for the establishment of the pharmacy until the present day. The origin of the house goes back almost another century, but the commemoration is dated from the giving of the licence above referred to. Since that time sixteen pharmacists have been at the head of the business, and particulars have been preserved of the life and career of each of them. It is doubtful whether any other pharmacy in the world could show such full records of its history.

**DEATH OF A MANILA PHARMACIST.**—The death is announced of Dr. Alexander Schadenberg, of Manila, Philippine Islands, a part proprietor of the large export house of Bote & Schadenberg, of Manila, whose principal business is the exportation of drugs, essential oils, tobacco, and other tropical products. The deceased gentleman was the youngest son of a Government official in Breslau, Germany, and was brought up as a pharmacist. In the seventies he emigrated to Spain, and there passed the examination conferring upon him the Spanish pharmaceutical degree. About 1880 he went to the Philippine Islands, explored many unknown parts, and obtained much scientific information, as well as a large collection of botanical specimens. One of the plants discovered by him was a parasite, called after its discoverer, *Rafflesia Schadenbergiana*, which is remarkable as containing the largest flower known, the weight of a single bud being sometimes as much as 12 lbs. The bulk of Dr. Schadenberg's botanical collection has passed into the hands of the Breslau University; but many of his valuable ethnographic finds have been acquired by other continental universities. A few years ago Schadenberg returned to Germany, where he married and purchased a pharmacy; but the love of tropical life was so strong in him that he sold his shop soon afterwards, and returned to the Philippine Islands, where he started a pharmaceutical export business. The doctor had only just completed his fortieth year.



# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

## COUNCIL MEETING.

GOING to take down the speeches?" said a respected member of the Board of Examiners to our reporter as he entered 16 Bloomsbury Square on Wednesday. "No, to report the business; the Council does not make speeches nowadays," was our representative's reply, once more demonstrating how unwise it is to prophesy before the event, for the Council had on Wednesday both business and speeches. The first thing after the minutes was the ballot for outgoing members, which brought with it the customary merriment, and ensured the retirement of five London members, Mr. Hills, as Fate seems to have decreed it, leading the way, and the President filling in the rear. This over, the elections came on, and were fairly heavy; then the Registrar's report, which showed that there are at the present time 2,278 pharmaceutical chemists and 12,800 chemists and druggists in Great Britain, a total of 15,078, or 242 more than in 1894. Of that total 4,653 are connected with the Society, 961 of them not being in business. The numbers show a net decrease of 15, or 32 if students are included. The most notable point about the figures is the large decrease in pharmaceutical-chemist members—viz., 41. This arises from 102 having died or seceded during the year, while 10 members were restored and 51 elected. As 68 persons passed the Major examination, the exceptionally small proportion of them joining the Society warranted the doleful remarks by Mr. Bottle, which Mr. Allen's optimistic comments did not neutralise. It is also noteworthy that, although 448 persons passed the Minor and Modified examinations in 1895, the net increase from this section is 39, or 9 per cent. of the whole, although the Society has 25 per cent. of the 12,800 chemists and druggists on the register connected with it. Or to put it another way, the register of chemists and druggists shows a net increase of 242 on the year, and there are 18 more chemists and druggists connected with the Society as associates and members, showing that, after filling up the gaps, the proportion of adherents amongst the new men is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. instead of the normal 25 per cent. The financial statement presented no exceptional features, so far as the General Fund account is concerned, the balance in hand being 1,159*l.*, and the requirements amounting to 2,364*l.*; but there was a deficit of 1*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* on the Benevolent Fund, so the charitable should send in their cheques and postal-orders as quickly as they can. The greater portion of the time of the meeting was taken up with a debate on provincial education. The Council have acceded to the appeal of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association for assistance by "donating" a materia-medica cabinet to be placed in the University College. Thereupon the President and Mr. Schacht gave the key-note for subsequent remarks by stating that it was a good thing for pharmaceutical students to work along with medical students, and urging the Council to support that branch of provincial pharmaceutical education which is weakest—viz., materia medica and pharmacy. So the members had a good time airing their views upon the iniquities of apprenticeship as it is at present, and the desirability of teaching pharmacy in shops and not in schools—although it has all been said before it sounded quite fresh again. The President's announcement after this, that it had been resolved to make the S. M. Burroughs memorial a scholarship for secondary education in chemistry and pharmacy, was received with strict neutrality, and he brought the effective business of the day to

a close with an interim report by the Research Committee which enabled Mr. Schacht to say some nice things regarding the Director of the Laboratory, and will doubtless smooth the way for the two papers from the Laboratory which are to be read at the evening meeting on Tuesday. What with the Burroughs function, the three papers to be read, and the prospect that the meeting may, for the first time, be held in the examination-hall, there ought to be a bumper house on that occasion.

Messrs. Alfred Sonthall (Birmingham) and David Storror (Kirkcaldy) were the only members absent, the latter through influenza, the President explained. After the preliminary business a ballot was taken to determine

## WHICH COUNCILLORS RETIRE,

and the result was as follows:—

Allen, Charles Bowden, 20 High Road, Kilburn, N.W. *Another year.*  
 Atkins, Samuel Ralph, Market Place, Salisbury. *Another year.*  
 Bottle, Alexander, 4 Godwyne Road, Dover. *Another year.*  
 Cartelghe, Michael (*President*), 180 New Bond Street. *Balloted out.*  
 Corder, Octavius, 31 London Street, Norwich. *Balloted out.*  
 Cross, William Gowen, Mardol, Shrewsbury. *Retires.*  
 Gostling, Thomas Preston, Linden House, Diss. *Retires.*  
 Grose, Nicholas Male, 8 Temple Street, Swansea. *Another year.*  
 Hampson, Robert (*Treasurer*), Knole Paddock, Sevenoaks. *Another year.*  
 Harrison, John (*Vice-President*), 33 Bridge Street, Sunderland. *Balloted out.*  
 Hills, Walter, 225 Oxford Street, W. *Balloted out.*  
 Johnston, John, 45 Union Street, Aberdeen. *Retires.*  
 Martin, Nicholas H., Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Retires.*  
 Martindale, William, 10 New Cavendish Street, W. *Balloted out.*  
 Newsholme, G. T. Wilkinson, 74 Market Place, Sheffield. *Balloted out.*  
 Savory, Arthur Ledsam, 143 New Bond Street, W. *Balloted out.*  
 Schacht, George F., 1 Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol. *Retires.*  
 Soutball, Alfred, 17 Bull Street, Birmingham. *Another year.*  
 Storror, David, 228 High Street, Kirkcaldy, N.B. *Retires.*  
 Warren, William, 24 Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. *Retires.*  
 Young, John Rymer, 42 Sankey Street, Warrington. *Another year.*

"Another year" means that these members remain in office; "retires" that the members complete two years' service in May, and "balloted out" explains itself.

## THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

During 1895 the following numbers were added and removed from the register of Chemists and Druggists:—

| <i>Additions.</i>   |    |    |    |    |     |
|---|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Passed the Minor  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 447 |
| Modified  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1   |
| Restored to the Register                                    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25  |
| Registered as having been in business before August 1, 1893 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2   |
|   |    |    |    |    | 475 |

| <i>Erasures.</i>                                  |    |    |    |    |     |
|---|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Deaths  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 219 |
| By request of registered persons                  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3   |
| Erased by the Registrar ("Gone; left no address") | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11  |
| Increase of numbers on the Register               | .. | .. | .. | .. | 242 |
|   |    |    |    |    | 475 |

|  |    |    |    |    |        |
|--|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Number of Pharmaceutical Chemists on the Register, |    |    |    |    |        |
| December 31, 1895                                  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,278  |
| Number of Chemists and Druggists ditto             | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,800 |
|  |    |    |    |    | 15,078 |

For the examinations during the year a total of 2,281 entries were made, divided as follows:—

|                          | Entered | Passed | Failed | Percentage of failures |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| <i>Preliminary</i> .. .. | 1,430   | 677    | 753    | 52.65                  |
| LONDON.                  |         |        |        |                        |
| Major .. ..              | 130     | 60     | 70     | 53.84                  |
| EDINBURGH.               |         |        |        |                        |
| Major .. ..              | 16      | 8      | 8      | 50                     |
| LONDON.                  |         |        |        |                        |
| Minor .. ..              | 819     | 245    | 574    | 70.04                  |
| EDINBURGH.               |         |        |        |                        |
| Minor .. ..              | 485     | 202    | 283    | 58.35                  |
| <i>A. modified</i> .. .. | 1       | 1      |        |                        |



The numerical strength of the Society is shown by the following figures:—

|                               | In 1894 | Elected and Deaths,<br>and Secessions, Present |            |
|-------------------------------|---------|--|------------|
|                               |         | Restored                                       | &c. Number |
| Ph.O. Life Members ..         | 241     | 11   | 5 247      |
| O. & D. Members ..            | 7       | —  | — 7        |
| O. & D. Life Associates ..    | 25      | 2  | — 27       |
| Ph.O. Members ..              | 1,398   | 61   | 102 1,357  |
| O. & D. Members ..            | 603     | 18   | 39 582     |
| Associates in business ..     | 1,594   | 173  | 115 1,652  |
| Associates not in business .. | 930     | —  | — 961      |
| Students ..                   | 815     | —  | — 802      |

The PRESIDENT moved that the report be entered on the minutes and published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Mr. BOTTLE expressed his regret that Major men did not rally round the Society as they used to do. He observed that only 51 of them had joined the Society last year, and thought this was not enough to maintain the strength of the Society. The younger element was on the increase. He was gratified at that, and hoped the day was not far distant when they would be able to elect associates as members of the Council. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALLEN pointed out that it had been shown of recent years that the larger proportion of Major men joined the Society, and there was no reason to suppose that this was not the case last year.

Mr. HILLS said that of 68 who passed the Major in 1895 51 had joined the Society.

The PRESIDENT said it was gratifying that the Society had increasing support from young chemists and druggists, and that some of the old ones were also joining.

The matter then dropped with the adoption of the motion.

#### FINANCE.

The General Fund began the year with a balance of 785*l.*, and during the past month 2,018*l.* was received from ground rents and advertisements. A sum of 1,714*l.* was paid out, leaving a balance of 1,159*l.* to meet charges of 2,364*l.*, now approved by the committee. The principal items in these charges were 500*l.* for current expenses, 495*l.* for law costs, and 652*l.* for the journal.

The Benevolent Fund showed a deficit of 1*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* after paying the annuitants a quarter's allowance (altogether 657*l.*). The Donation Account stands at 451*l.*, Mr. John Thistleton Davenport and Mr. Burton having each given a donation of 10*l.* 10*s.* The Orphan Fund received 3*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* during the month, bringing its balance to 86*l.*

The PRESIDENT briefly commented upon the report, and mentioned, in reply to Mr. Martin, that the Benevolent Fund dinner would be held next year.

#### BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the committee dealt with seven cases; but as an applicant died in the meantime, that case was struck out. As to the others, four received grants of 10*l.* each, and two cases were not entertained.

A grant of 10*l.* was made to the Secretary's casual relief fund, and the Secretary reported the death of Mrs. Julia Johnson, aged 83, who had been an annuitant since 1885.

Mr. JOHN HARRISON (Vice-President), in moving the adoption of this report, said that grants were made to three men in the hope that that help would put them in the way of earning their own livelihood in future.

#### PROVINCIAL EDUCATION.

The only item, apart from routine matters, dealt with in the Library, &c., Committee's report was a recommendation to grant the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association a materia-medica cabinet, to cost 20*l.*, and to be placed in the University College, the cabinet to bear the inscription, "This cabinet and contents are the property of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain."

The PRESIDENT stated that the University College propose to adapt their scheme of teaching to the needs of pharmaceutical students, and the Committee recommended the donation of a materia-medica case, as that was a department which the College did not touch. The real reason for putting the cabinet in charge of the College was that the

Council felt it to be a great advantage to chemists and druggists to learn their subjects side by side with students proceeding to other professions.

Mr. BOTTLE asked what fees were to be charged.

The PRESIDENT: They are not fixed, but will be moderate.

Mr. BOTTLE said his reason for asking was that they had an institution in Dover where suitable subjects for chemists were taught, but the fees were prohibitive. He thought that in all cases where they gave assistance they should see that the fees were moderate.

The President nodded assent.

Mr. SCHACHT said he was gratified by what had fallen from the President, and spoke of the work of university colleges generally. The part of provincial education which they, as a Council, need only attend to, included materia medica and pharmacy; but as to the latter, he thought it should be got in the master's establishment, if at all possible. They should confine their grants to what was most needed, and as there was not sufficient demand for the strictly pharmaceutical subjects to warrant colleges having special arrangements in them, he thought that was where the Council should assist, as in the present instance. He was gratified by the action of the Liverpool College, because it covered the largest area of population in the kingdom, and the college chairs were exceedingly well endowed, so that there would really be a good chance for systematised pharmaceutical curriculum succeeding. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARTIN said the Society was to be congratulated on getting into touch with a university college in such an important place as Liverpool. He thought some of his fellow members exaggerated the importance of the need for pharmacy teaching, and underrated the opportunities of teaching which there were in pharmacies in this country. It did not require a constant flow of prescriptions or a completely-equipped laboratory to teach an apprentice the elements of his calling, and, short of those who dealt in packed articles, masters could easily teach their apprentices what was required with the ordinary routine of the shop. While he sympathised with what had fallen from Mr. Bottle, he thought that students ought to be encouraged to pay reasonable fees. In Newcastle they had charged a guinea for thirty lectures, and he thought that was reasonable. They could not ask a teacher to give thirty lectures for 5*s.* (Hear, hear.) If students were so poor that they could not pay a reasonable fee they should adopt something else than pharmacy.

The PRESIDENT was happy to say that the College authorities are to appoint a pharmaceutical chemist to lecture on pharmacy.

Mr. CORDER was sorry to hear that, and added that the College might as well add dispensing and prescription-reading. His view was that if any chemist took an apprentice the latter had a right to demand that his master should teach him.

Mr. ATKINS said that the world Mr. Corder moved in was an ideal one. [Mr. CORDER: No; practical.] What the Council wanted was a complete course of education for their pupils. They found that they were called upon to supplement the shop-training by education in pharmacy and materia medica, and it was wise to give it. It was all well enough to say what masters might do, but they should look things in the face, and see what is done. The majority of men who take pupils do not teach them, and Mr. Atkins proceeded to enlarge upon this statement in his usual crisp style.

Mr. HAMPSON saw no objection to teaching pharmacy. It was done in France, Germany, and the United States; why not in Great Britain? The art of cooking was taught by lectures; why not the art of pharmacy? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CROSS expressed the pleasure which he had at learning that the materia-medica cabinet was going to a catholic institution, where medical students would see what the requirements of pharmacy really are. It is ignorance of that, said he, that leads medical men to give up the good old-fashioned medicines for proprietary articles.

Mr. MARTINDALE said that while the details and manipulations of pharmacy were, no doubt, best learnt in the shop, the principles could be taught in lectures. The teaching was really the application of chemistry and physics to pharmacy, and he hoped it would be thoroughly carried out.

Mr. HILLS thought it was very refreshing to hear Mr.



Corder. Pharmacy was applied science, and ought, in his opinion, to be taught during apprenticeship.

Mr. SCHACHT: A model school really exists within these walls and it includes pharmacy.

Mr. GROSE said he found when he took a junior assistant he had to teach him his trade—how to make ointments, &c. He had one pharmacy in his eye, from which he got assistants, where everything down to ointments was got from London. Yet apprentices were taught there. How could they learn their trade?

Mr. ALLEN spoke of the good that would result from medical and pharmaceutical students working together.

Mr. MARTINDALE, speaking as an old teacher of both, said that was hardly possible.

Mr. ALLEN: It has been possible in other countries.

The PRESIDENT said the discussion was valuable, but as a practical man and their President, he was compelled to add that they had to deal with students as they found them, and must assist them in subjects in which they are weak. Pharmacy is one of these. He was not sure that any of them did their duty regarding apprentices, and it might be good to compel each of them by statute to take apprentices and to teach them. (Laughter) He thought if parents knew the duties required of their sons, they would see that they had a proper training. Speaking generally, he said that, in spite of the decay of the old system of apprenticeship, the standard of education amongst their young men had reached a higher average than it was some years ago, although probably there were not so many who reached the highest standard now.

The report was then adopted. There was an appendix to it, referring to the

#### S. M. BURROUGHS MEMORIAL.

Mr. Helbing, Secretary, had written to say that the committee thought the form of the memorial should be an annual scholarship for promoting secondary education in chemistry and pharmacy. The PRESIDENT explained that the committee thoroughly endorsed that suggestion, and he now moved that the matter should be referred back to the committee in order that regulations might be drawn up. The scholarship would not be available until July, 1897. It was proposed to hand over the funds to the Society at the next evening meeting, in order to give subscribers an opportunity of being present.

Mr. ATKINS asked if the fund was closed. He understood that 850*l.* had been subscribed, and he would like to see it 1,000*l.*

The PRESIDENT said that was his desire too.

The motion was then adopted.

#### EAST ISLINGTON.

Mr. J. T. De Peare, of Highbury Park, was appointed Divisional Secretary for East Islington in succession to the late Mr. Howard Hall.

#### RESEARCH.

The PRESIDENT read an interim report from the Research Committee, who stated that the director had reported monthly since the Council had so directed, and they are satisfied with the manner in which the laboratory is conducted. The aconite research is proceeding, aided by a grant from the Royal Society, and *Podophyllum Emodi* and Indian opium are also being investigated, with the hope of early results. Two papers are to be communicated to the next evening meeting of the Society. Mr. F. Carr has been appointed Salters Fellow. There are at present six workers in the laboratory (including the director); of these five are pharmaceutical chemists—viz., Messrs. Jowett (assistant), Carr (Salters Fellow), Brown (Redwood scholar), Heny (Manchester scholar), and Tickle. The President moved the adoption of the report, stating that, from the director to the last appointed worker, each was doing good work.

Mr. SCHACHT, in seconding, said he believed that the work being done is thoroughly genuine. All work in the unknown, he said, is difficult and arduous, for it may frequently lead to nothing, but he hoped that the work in their research laboratory was on the right lines. They had an enthusiastic professor and director, and the workers were working ably, steadily and hopefully, and the results are coming. Whether the subjects selected are of the greatest importance

is open to question, but, he added, they are of great importance, and they might congratulate themselves that they had instituted such an excellent means of higher education.

The report was adopted, and after two minor matters were disposed of the SECRETARY concluded the business of the day with the following

#### RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

| LONDON—        | Examined | Passed | Failed |
|----------------|----------|--------|--------|
| Major ..       | 24       | 10     | 14     |
| Minor ..       | 187      | 57     | 130    |
| EDINBURGH—     |          |        |        |
| Major ..       | 4        | 1      | 3      |
| Minor ..       | 165      | 65     | 100    |
| Preliminary .. | 383      | 189    | 194    |

Thirty-two certificates had been accepted in lieu of the Preliminary examination.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION SUCCESSSES.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Society the following list of candidates who were successful at the "First" examination, held on January 14:—

|                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Alexander, Robert, Fraserburgh     | Gately, Stephen W., King's Norton   |
| Allan, David Houldsworth, Govan    | George, John, Aberdeen              |
| Arnott, William John, Topcliffe    | Goodyear, Cyril J., Wakefield       |
| Audley, Benjamin, Horbury          | Gray, Albert Edward, Landport       |
| Barclay, James W., Dunfermline     | Green, Charles H., West Hartlepool  |
| Barron, John L., West Hartlepool   | Hackett, John, Shepherd's Bush      |
| Baxter, James Robert, Whitby       | Hackforth, John B. S., Leyland      |
| Beech, Ernest J. W., Balsall Heath | Haddock, John, West Bromwich        |
| Bell, Frederick A., Llangollen     | Hague, Samuel William, Lincoln      |
| Bellingham, Edgar S., Blackburn    | Hall, Stanley M., Newcastle-on-Tyne |
| Beveridge, John Paton, Edinburgh   | Hallgarth, Arthur, Thorro           |
| Bisset, William, Aberdeen          | Hallway, Ernest, Maryport           |
| Bonner, Charles Ernest, Totnes     | Hamilton, George A., Gatehouse      |
| Bottomley, Percy K., Gt. Horton    | Harbinson, John, Glasgow            |
| Bowen, John, Carmarthen            | Harris, John, Neath                 |
| Braham, Alice D., Birmingham       | Haswell, Robert, Tambois            |
| Brand, Arthur, Walsend             | Hawley, John P., Wharfedale         |
| Bremner, Robert Storrar, Dundee    | Hendon, Thomas, Ayrington           |
| Broughton, Robert Price, Wilsmslow | Henderson, James Gail, Aberdeen     |
| Brown, Thomas F., Gravesend        | Henderson, Robert A., Fraserburgh   |
| Browne, Henry C., Eastbourne       | Hockin, Arthur W., Dartmouth        |
| Bullock, Charles H., Cirencester   | Hodges, Edward Henry, Southsea      |
| Bullock, Edmund R., Gloucester     | Houlson, George, Abergavenny        |
| Burt, William, Wishaw              | Hunter, John, Marybale              |
| Cairncross, Hugh L., Edinburgh     | Hunter, Thomas, Cluncock            |
| Campbell, Arthur George, Thirsk    | Irving, Eldred, Liverpool           |
| Chalmers, Edward, Willesden        | Isaac, William, Kidwelly            |
| Chapman, Edward John, Hull         | James, Arthur, Narberth             |
| Chinchen, Charles J., East Cowes   | James, Ernest Henry, Guisborough    |
| Christie, Andrew Ewing, Crief      | Jefferies, Fred, Colwyn Bay         |
| Cleobury, George, Birmingham       | Jeffery, John A. P., Gateshead      |
| Correy, Alexander, Edinburgh       | Jeffrey, John Edwin, London         |
| Dalton, Tom Sydney, Wilsmslow      | Jenkin, Baldwin Henry, Camberne     |
| Dealve, Louis Norman, Tavistock    | Jones, John, Llandysil              |
| Delaney, Joseph, Fulham            | Kay, James William, Caistor         |
| Derrick, Thomas, Lanark            | Kember, George N., Pittenweem       |
| Dick, James A. R., Forfar          | Kendall, Joseph P., Maryport        |
| Douthwaite, Percival Few, Newport  | Knight, Frank R. P., Dartford       |
| Downing, Thomas, Macclesfield      | Kossick, Joseph, Newcastle-on-Tyne  |
| Duffield, George Alfred, Leeds     | Lamont, Harry, Fortrose             |
| Duncan, James, Newcastle-on-Tyne   | Lawrence, John Henry, Nottingham    |
| Dunn, James, Newton Stewart        | Legge, Henry George B., Norwich     |
| Dyson, Harry, Waterloo             | Lightbourne, Jam. S., Glasgow       |
| Endicott, William Bassett, London  | Lockwood, Arthur, Worksep           |
| England, Herbert, Scarborough      | Lusher, George James, Norwich       |
| Evans, Frederick Watkins, Cardigan | McGinlay, Joseph C., Greencok       |
| Evans, Harvey Atkins, Birmingham   | McHattie, James Raith, Edinburgh    |
| Evans, Jessie Maria, Lampeter      | Mack, George, Edinburgh             |
| Fardell, Edgar Cooper, Leicester   | Magan, Frances, Hampstead           |
| Faulds, Horace Wilson, Fenton      | Mansley, Thomas Henry, Chorley      |
| Ferry, Thomas Robson, Wallsend     | May, Ernest D. G., Holingbourne     |
| Firth, John Naylor, Mansfield      | Metcalfe, John Mason, Hexham        |
| Fisher, Percy, Bradford            | Milner, Sarah H., Ponton-le-Fylde   |
| Flamank, Arthur, Stafford          | Mitchell, Alfred, Liverpool         |
| Ford, John, Edinburgh              | Morris, David, Llanelly             |
| Ford, Maggie Grace, Kirriemuir     | Morris, Henry, St. Clews            |
| Fowke, Valentine Hamand, Stafford  | Morris, John Lewis, Whitland        |
| Fox, Albert T., Strathpeffer Spa   | Morton, Jamieson L., Ramsbottom     |
| Furness, Tom Edgar, Chesterfield   | Mungall, Allan, Bathgate            |
| Garvie, William Charles H., Leith  | Negus, Irvin Thomas, Northampton    |



Oxendale, T. T. R., Edinburgh  
 Palling, Amos Heron, Paddington  
 Palmer, Collis U., East Molesey  
 Palmer, Peter E. A., Altrincham  
 Parker, Walter John, Grantham  
 Paterson, George F., Southampton  
 Paterson, William D., Dunoon  
 Patterson, G. R., Corbridge-on-Tyne  
 Phillips, Albert Bertram, Blaenffos  
 Phillips, Arthur Thomas, Narberth  
 Phillips, Horace Stocks, Wigan  
 Phillips, William Arthur, Tenby  
 Pimm, William R., Leicester  
 Pinfold, Arthur H., Sheffield  
 Piasou, Percy J., Willenhall  
 Penderleith, J. W., Edinburgh  
 Powell, John Edward, Devizes  
 Quinn, Gerald, Portsoy  
 Read, Henry Kirk, Preston  
 Reidford, Wm. G., Aberchirder  
 Ridge, Percy L., Selby  
 Robb, Frederick C. C., Elgin  
 Roberts, John Lloyd, London  
 Roberts, John Owen, Towyn  
 Robson, W. T., Newcastle-on-Tyne  
 Rogers, Benjamin G., Carmarthen  
 Rogerson, Austen Edward, Bradford  
 Roife, Harry, Northampton  
 Ross, Roderick, Glasgow  
 Royston, Reginald Allott, Barnsley  
 Salisbury, Thomas F., Nottingham  
 Senior, Herbert Clare, York  
 Shepherd, William, Huntly  
 Shuttleworth, Alfred J., Wakefield  
 Smith, Charles Fraser, Ventnor

Smith, Edgar, Easingwold  
 Smith, Henry George, Grimsby  
 Smith, James W. M., Alexandria  
 Smith, Mary Ellen, Acerrington  
 Stephenson, John Harry, Nuneaton  
 Stevens, Horace, Rugby  
 Stewart, Jeanie, Dumbarton  
 Sweet, Samuel Henry, Dowlais  
 Swift, Herbert Henry, Barnsbury  
 Syme, George, Edinburgh  
 Taylor, Ryley W., King's Lynn  
 Teiffel, Leou. J., Newcastle-on-Tyne  
 Thomas, J. A., Weston-super-Mare  
 Thompson, John, York  
 Tocher, William, Lossiemouth  
 Torr, James William, Hull  
 Turner, William, Bedford  
 Walker, William Towler, Settle  
 Wallis, Arthur G., Manchester  
 Ward, Reginald Mark Hall, Bedale  
 Webster, Christina McKenzie, Buekie  
 Webster, David Norman, Newtown  
 Webster, Magnus Herd, Buekie  
 Weir, John, Dunoon  
 West, Sydney William, Nottingham  
 Whitehouse, Alexander, Nottingham  
 Wilcockson, William, Doncaster  
 Williams, Ernest, Chester  
 Williams, Owen Stanley, Narberth  
 Willis, Ernest, South Shields  
 Willox, Leonard S., New Pitsligo  
 Wood, Isaae, Aspatia  
 Wood, Septimus R., Edinburgh  
 Wylie, Alexander D., Kinghorn

sought to recover from the Black Lion Brewery Company and the Freynon Brewery Company (Limited), both of Aberdare, certain sums said to be due for analyses and reports supplied to them by him. Mr. T. C. Hindmarsh appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. T. Evans for the defendants.

The plaintiff, who said he was a professor of practical chemistry, author of a manual of chemistry, and editor of the British Pharmacopœia, deposed that he had had over forty years' experience in the analysis of articles of food. The case arose out of a series of prosecutions by the Glamorganshire County Council some three or four years ago. On September 10, 1892, he received a letter from the defendants' solicitors asking him to attend the hearing of four summonses against publicans. He replied that he should require to know the name and amount of each article used in the manufacture of their malt liquors, also the number of gallons produced per diem, a copy of the summonses, and the analyst's certificates in each case, and he also asked for a retaining-fee of 5*l.* 5*s.* in each case. The requests were complied with in every particular, and he also received sealed samples of the beer taken from the houses of the publicans who were being prosecuted. It was necessary for the purposes of the defence to analyse the materials used in brewing. It was not enough to analyse the beer itself. It was not the custom among analysts to deduct retaining-fees from any subsequent payment, but he had agreed to do it in this instance, as a sort of *quid pro quo*. His charges for analyses varied very much. In this instance he wrote saying that he would charge about 1*l.* 1*s.* for each analysis. As a matter of fact, he had charged 1*l.* 1*s.* for each of the analyses of the ingredients of the beer, but 2*l.* 2*s.* for each of the sealed samples. He also claimed 5*l.* 5*s.* for a special report. The report involved a considerable amount of time. He had to make a number of experiments. It is a custom for analysts to charge a fee for such reports, and the fee is based on the time occupied. He made a separate analysis of each of the materials, and sent in a report stating the quantities of chloride of sodium and chloride of potassium. The summonses against the four publicans did not come off, because at the first hearing of the set of prosecutions by the County Council the Magistrates refused to convict, and the remainder of the cases were adjourned *sine die*. He sent in an account on November 12, 1892, and asked for cheque. The account was sent in regularly every quarter afterwards, and was not disputed till January, 1894.

Cross-examined: The question was whether the beer was adulterated by the addition of salt so as to create a thirst in those who drank it. Analysis of beer is a difficult matter. He could not make an extended analysis of the beer unless he also separately analysed the ingredients. It was correct that he had written to defendants' solicitors that his charges for attending and giving evidence would be 10*l.* 10*s.* per diem out of London, analyses would be about 1*l.* 1*s.* each, hotel-costs and travelling-expenses extra, but it was an oversight on his part that he had not mentioned he should charge extra for reports. The fee for analysis covers the charge of a certificate but not of a special report. He had been engaged in twenty-seven cases in the neighbourhood about that time, and had received 135 guineas in fees. He did not consider the retaining-fee would cover all the work in the case.

Re-examined: Each sealed sample had to be analysed separately, and in order to arrive at the sources of the salt it was absolutely necessary to analyse the materials. It was necessary for the defence to make out this long report. The work altogether took over four weeks.

By the Judge: He could not tell beforehand what a report would cost. He ought to have said that the report would be extra.

Arthur P. Luff, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, official analyst to the Home Office, and consulting chemist, stated that he had seen the papers in these actions, and Professor Atfield's bill of charges, which he considered most fair and reasonable. It was a common thing for an analyst to have a retaining-fee, but this does not cover any work in connection with the case. The lowest fee he had ever received as a retainer was 5*l.* 5*s.*

The Judge: Why is a retainer given?

The Witness: I take it to prevent the other side securing the analyst's services.

## Legal Reports.

### COUNTY-COURT CASES.

#### LOST THE DISCOUNT.

AT the Whitechapel County Court, on January 31, Messrs. Tidman & Son (Limited), wholesale druggists, of Bushell Street, E., sued Mr. G. H. Hayes, chemist, of Monmouth, for 9*s.* 3*d.*, balance of account. Defendant at a previous hearing swore that the plaintiffs' traveller promised him 5 per cent. discount, unlimited time being allowed for payment. The traveller now appeared, and denied emphatically that any such arrangement was made, and the plaintiffs put in their statement-forms and invoices, which bore the printed announcement that 5 per cent. discount would be allowed if the account rendered be paid before the 15th of the month following that in which the goods were supplied. The defendant, on being asked for his invoices and statements, said he had destroyed them all. Judge Bacon said there could not be the slightest doubt about the case, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

#### THE EMPTY BAGS.

AT the Tonbridge County Court on January 30, the Acme Chemical Company, of Tonbridge, sought to recover the sum of 26*s.* 8*d.* from Mr. Alfred Amos, of Wye, as the value of bags which contained quassia, and were not returned when empty. Mr. A. H. Neve, solicitor for the company, said the original account between the parties for the quassia was 14*l.* 10*s.*, but it was expected that the bags would be returned, and as they had not this claim was made. The defendant said the order was given at Canterbury, and he considered the action ought to have been taken at that place, and not at Tonbridge. He produced a receipt, a settlement of the account after reductions for the value of the bags and his discount, and alleged that the bags were not worth more than 1½*d.* or 2*d.* each. Judge Emden said the so called receipt might be read both ways, and he made an order for the defendant to only pay half the claim.

#### ANALYSTS' FEES.

AT the Bloomsbury County Court on February 4, before his Honour Judge Bacon, Q.C., Professor Atfield, Ph.D., F.R.S.,



The Judge: It is a blight upon expert evidence if they become partisans. They should approach the subject merely from a love of science, and do their best to help the Court.

There were no witnesses for the defence, as all the evidence on behalf of the defendants was contained in the letters and documents put in.

Mr. Hindmarsh, for the plaintiff, said he had proved that the plaintiff had done a lot of very valuable work.

The Judge: Undoubtedly; and the defendants paid him 5*l.* 5*s.* in each case.

Mr. Hindmarsh: That was a retaining-fee, and does not include the work. The demand for Professor Attfield's services was shown by the fact that he was retained in no fewer than thirty-one cases. It was necessary for a very skilful man to be chosen. Under the Adulteration Act it is a defence if one can show that what is added is not detrimental or injurious to the health. That was the point in which Professor Attfield's evidence was extremely important.

The Judge: I cannot find anything in the documentary evidence instructing him to do all this work.

Mr. Hindmarsh: The instructions are more or less vague. The original instructions merely said: "We are defending four persons on the charge of adulteration of beer. We shall require your attendance if you can come." That must entitle him to something. The defendants must have known he wanted the samples of beer and ingredients for the purposes of analysis, and from the evidence it has been shown that these analyses were necessary. It seems unreasonable now the plaintiff has done the work that he should not be paid for it. What the defendants may have had in their minds as to the reports there may be some little doubt about, but it was curious that they sent the four original summonses with the solicitors' notes and the samples.

The Judge: You had asked for them.

Mr. Hindmarsh: Yes. It shows that the defendants' solicitors were doing something in the way of preparing a brief, because all they had asked the plaintiff for was an analysis. Also no demur was made as to the charges for over two years.

Mr. Evans said the reason why the charges were not disputed was shown by the documentary evidence. The solicitors did not render their accounts to their clients until 1894, when the defendants protested against Dr. Attfield's charges on the ground that they were not consistent with his letter to them in the first instance. He contended that the charge of 2*l.* 2*s.* each for the analyses of the sealed samples was inconsistent with the plaintiff's own statement, "Analyses, about 1*l.* 1*s.* each." The eight analyses were never asked for, and were unnecessary.

Judge Bacon said that after perusal of the documents he could not see what work there was involved in the reports. They were in the main copied from the report of the county analyst, and all that was necessary was one or two little common sums in arithmetic which any boy in any low standard at school could have done. The question was whether it was a special report or not, or a *résumé* of the analysis of the beer which he was bound to make under his engagement. He regarded the retaining-fee of 5*l.* 5*s.* in each case as an absurd charge. A counsel could be retained on payment of 1*l.* 1*s.*, and that analysts should receive 5*l.* 5*s.* in each case showed the readiness with which people parted with their money. He disallowed the fee for the report. The charge of 2*l.* 2*s.* for each analysis of beer he regarded as excessive, and should reduce to 1*l.* 5*s.* There would thus be judgment against the Black Lion Brewery Company for 12*l.* 3*s.*, and against the Freymon Brewery Company (Limited) for 7*l.* 11*s.*

#### ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

IN the Westminster County Court, on February 5, Mr. Sowerby, a chemist's assistant, sued Mr. Wm. Henry Galloway, chemist, of Berners Street, Oxford Street, to recover a month's wages in lieu of notice. It appeared, from the opening statement of the plaintiff's solicitor, that in November last year his client was engaged by the defendant as assistant, at a salary of 35*s.* a week for six weeks certain, and with the option of making the engagement a permanent one. About three weeks after the employment commenced, however, the plaintiff was discharged summarily without reason or notice, and he now sought to recover one month's wages, in accordance with the custom of the trade. The

plaintiff, in his evidence, detailed the circumstances under which he was discharged; but he denied that he ever used foul language to Mrs. Galloway during the absence of her husband. The defendant did complain to him of the way in which he made some pills, but beyond that there was no justification for his being dismissed as he was. In cross-examination, he admitted that since his discharge he had been going round to the defendant's customers and getting orders for goods by offering them at a lower price than the defendant was in the habit of charging. He did so because the defendant charged 1*s.* 8*d.* for an article which cost him 4*d.*, and he (plaintiff) was of opinion that 8*d.* in the shilling was a good profit.

Mr. Galloway said the reason why he discharged the plaintiff was because his wife told him that he had used foul language to her. The engagement was a temporary one, but when he (defendant) heard that the plaintiff had used bad language to his wife he at once ordered him out of the place, and threatened to put him out if he did not go. He had since heard that the plaintiff had been going round to his customers and trying to get orders on the representation that he could supply goods of the same quality at a lower price. He (defendant) further complained that while the plaintiff was in his employ he got hold of his files and copied out the names and addresses of his customers, and also the prices which he paid to the wholesale houses for his drugs. Mrs. Galloway was also called, and swore that the plaintiff used foul language to her when she told him dinner was ready. Her husband was out at the time, but upon his return she told him what had happened.

The plaintiff's solicitor contended that in any event his client had been wrongfully discharged, and was entitled to a month's notice. In support of his contention, he produced a copy of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST containing reports of cases where it had been held that a chemist's assistant was entitled to a month's notice in accordance with the custom of the trade.

Judge Lumley Smith, having looked at the reports referred to, said the facts were altogether different to those now in dispute. He was of opinion that the engagement was only a temporary one, and that no agreement was made for a month's notice. The plaintiff would, therefore, be non-suited.

#### THE PHARMACY ACT OF IRELAND.

AT the Belfast Police Court on January 31, Matthew Balantine and James C. Carson, trading as J. Lizars, optician, 73 Victoria Street, Belfast, were summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, for keeping an open shop for selling and retailing poisons, they not being registered druggists in compliance with the Pharmacy Act. A second summons was issued against the same defendants for selling a scheduled poison—namely, sublimate of mercury.

Mr. Millin, who appeared for the complainants, said the question which the Court, or, if needs be, a higher tribunal, would have to determine was whether an unregistered druggist could, under any circumstances whatever, keep an open shop for the sale of poisons. The defendants evidently thought that by employing a registered druggist as their assistant they could evade the penalty imposed by the statute. He (counsel) urged upon their Worship the necessity of assisting the Pharmaceutical Society, in every legitimate way, to put down the sale of poisons by unqualified persons.

Andrew Downey gave evidence of having bought from the defendants, on October 7 last, some sublimate of mercury, and Samuel Templeton, A.R.C.S., deposed to the analysis of the packet, which contained a scheduled poison.

Mr. Shaw, who defended, argued that, inasmuch as the sale of poison was under the personal management of a registered druggist, the defendants were not liable.

The Magistrates held that the defendants were liable to the penalty, under section 30, and imposed a fine of 5*l.* and 20*s.* costs for each offence.

#### THE SALE OF LEEING'S ESSENCE.

AT the Newry Quarter Sessions on January 29, the acting Judge referred to the promised judgment by His Honour Judge Roche, Q.C., in the appeal of David Wilson against the decision of the lower Court, convicting him in two



counts for a breach of the Poisons Act, in a prosecution brought against him by the Pharmaceutical Society. His Honour said he had not as yet had an opportunity of looking up legal authorities, and he would, therefore, be obliged to reserve his decision until the next sessions, when whatever judgment he would form in the interim would be conveyed to the County Court Judge sitting, who would deliver judgment in the usual way.

### THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

#### COPPER IN PEAS.

AT Southwark Police Court, on February 5, Mr. Fenwick delivered his decision in the case of the St. Saviour's Board of Works against H. C. Summers, trading as George Mence Smith, at High Street, Borough. The case related to the colouring of preserved peas with copper, and the evidence has occupied the Magistrate at three sittings. Mr. Fenwick said the defendant was charged, under section 3 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, with selling an article of food which was mixed or stained with an ingredient that was injurious to health, and it was said that the peas had been treated with copper in such a manner that a bottle or a pound of peas contained eight-tenths of a grain of copper, or 316 grains of sulphate of copper. It was useless for him to go into the technicalities at great length. He had brought to bear upon the case his best consideration and attention, and he had gone carefully through the whole of the evidence on both sides, and had considered the authorities put forward by the various witnesses. The conclusion he had come to was that, having regard to the whole of the evidence, and the quantity of copper found in the peas, the prosecution had succeeded in establishing a case against the defendant, and he should impose a penalty of 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs. Notice of appeal was given by the defendant's solicitor.

## Bankruptcy Reports.

*Re* WILLIAM ROGERS, 12 Brynmor Crescent, and the Pottery Bridge Strand, Swansea, Analytical Chemist and Assayer.

UNDER this recent failure the accounts filed show liabilities to unsecured creditors 283*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and assets, consisting of stock-in-trade (cost 55*l.*), 30*l.*; trade-fixtures, fittings, &c., 5*l.*; furniture, 150*l.*; making 185*l.*, less 41*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* for preferential claims. Cause of failure, as alleged by debtor, bad trade and pressure by creditors. According to the Official Receiver's statement, the debtor commenced business on his own account three years ago with a capital of 100*l.*, which he borrowed from his father-in-law. He had been previously employed for ten years at Messrs. Greenfell & Sons as chief metallurgical chemist. A large proportion of the unsecured debts is for money borrowed. A small part of the furniture is claimed by the debtor's wife. The debtor kept no books of account, nor has he any record of his cash. The following are creditors:—

|                                   | £   | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Davies, Ebenezer, Swansea .. .. . | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| Gamage, Jno., Swansea .. .. .     | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| Grose, N. M., Swansea .. .. .     | 26  | 0  | 0  |
| Harvey, J. F., Swansea .. .. .    | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| Puddicombe, A., Swansea .. .. .   | 20  | 2  | 0  |
| Walters, J. W., Swansea .. .. .   | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| Watson Brothers, Swansea .. .. .  | 24  | 12 | 6  |
| Westlake, W., Swansea .. .. .     | 20  | 0  | 0  |

#### Preferential Creditors.

|                           |    |    |   |
|---------------------------|----|----|---|
| Rent .. .. .              | 23 | 10 | 0 |
| Rates, taxes, &c. .. .. . | 10 | 6  | 6 |

*Re* ARTHUR HALE, Regent Street, W., Medical Galvanist.

THE first meeting of creditors under this failure was held on February 5 at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. H. Brougham, Official Receiver. The debtor commenced business in January, 1893, with 150*l.* capital, at 30 Regent Street, W., where, and subsequently at 105 Regent Street, he traded under the style of Arthur Hale & Son until April 1895. Possession was then taken by the holder of a bill of sale, and the debtor has since managed the business at a weekly salary of 3*l.* The liabilities are chiefly in respect of

advertisements. They amount to 2,267*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* in the gross, and 2,085*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* are expected to rank against assets 3*s.* 2*d.* The debtor attributes his failure to the late proceedings in connection with a certain medical-battery business and to excessive advertising expenses. No offer was made on the bankrupt's behalf, and the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in the usual course of bankruptcy.

*Re* CHARLES MONTAGUE, 8 Red Lion Square, W.C., patent-medicine proprietor.

UNDER the failure of this debtor, described as Charles Montague, otherwise Napoleon Hirschfeld, otherwise Charles Ashley, of the above address and 4 Sangora Road, Clapham, late of 45 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, patent-medicine proprietor and specialist in cures for rheumatism, a general meeting of the creditors was held on Wednesday last at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. G. W. Chapman, the Official Receiver, presided, and said the meeting had been called, at the request of creditors, to appoint a trustee and committee of inspection. The debtor had not surrendered, and a warrant had been issued for his arrest, but the creditors were in hopes of recovering certain assets. He held proxies for the appointment of Mr. R. J. Ward, chartered accountant, 2 Clement's Inn, W.C., to the post of trustee. This was agreed to by the meeting. There was some difficulty in forming a committee of inspection, and Mr. Ward will call a meeting for the purpose at an early date. Proofs to the amount of 1,524*l.* have been tendered by creditors.

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Dochard, A. T., and Cook, J. W., under the style of Dochard & Cook, Bury, physicians and surgeons.  
Drury, A. E., and Pridmore, E. L. N., under the style of Drury & Pridmore, Weymouth, surgeons.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

Brown, William Henry (trading as the Excelsior Temperance Company), Swansea, late Aberavon, Cwnavon, Morriston, and Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, manufacturer of temperance drinks.  
Wheeldon, William Henry, Healey-in-Arden, Warwickshire, chemist.

#### ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Dobson, George, Penarth, chemical-works manager—upon payment to the Official Receiver of 100*l.* or security to his satisfaction the discharge of the bankrupt to be granted, but suspended for two years.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

Downes, William, Kidsgrove, doctor of medicine. Trustee, Thomas W. Hayes, Hanley, accountant. Secured creditor, 30*l.* Dated January 27; filed February 3. Unsecured liabilities, 273*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Estimated net assets, 190*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

|   | £  | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Bassett, S., London .. .. .                     | 12 | 0  | 0  |
| Griffiths, J. H., Kidsgrove .. .. .             | 13 | 0  | 0  |
| Harris, —, Hanley .. .. .                       | 25 | 0  | 0  |
| Harris, P., & Co., Birmingham .. .. .           | 23 | 0  | 0  |
| Heath, —, Kidsgrove .. .. .                     | 14 | 0  | 0  |
| Heath, J. W., Nottingham .. .. .                | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Jackson, Wolfe, Crewe .. .. .                   | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| Leon, Sydney, Bradford .. .. .                  | 25 | 0  | 0  |
| McCarthy, —, Hanley .. .. .                     | 65 | 0  | 0  |
| Stoue, A. B., Bristol .. .. .                   | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| Warwickshire Furnishing Company, Hanley .. .. . | 11 | 0  | 0  |

Flook, Christopher, 15 York Road, Montpelier, Bristol, mineral-water manufacturer. Trustee, Charles B. Winsou, City Chambers, Bristol, accountant. Dated January 24; filed January 31. Unsecured liabilities, 175*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Estimated net assets, 75*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

|   | £  | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Bryant, — (rent), Bristol .. .. .       | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Clayton & Jowett, Liverpool .. .. .     | 13 | 0  | 0  |
| Commercial Loan Office, Bristol .. .. . | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Edwards, J., Bristol .. .. .            | 14 | 0  | 0  |
| Hasell, Mrs., Bristol .. .. .           | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Rylands, D., Barnsley .. .. .           | 38 | 0  | 0  |



## Business Changes.

MR. R. M. FOWKE, 47 Malden Road, Kentish Town, N.W., has closed his business.

MR. CROSS has purchased the business of Messrs. Amos & Fowler, of Canterbury.

MR. JOHNSON has purchased Mr. Evans's business at 94 Edward Street, New Cross, S.E.

MR. H. S. ADAMS has purchased the business of F. T. Bathe at 8 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E.

MR. J. DAVIES has purchased the business of Mr. F. Goldby at 119 Raiton Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

MR. PUNCH has purchased the branch chemist's business of Mr. G. Rackham at 57 New Kent Road, S.E.

MR. J. SPENCER SCHOLES, of 2 Duffield Road, Derby, has opened a chemist's business at Pelham Crescent, Hastings.

THE Brighton and Hove Stores, chemists, druggists, &c., have opened a new branch at 49 Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

MESSRS. S. GEE & SONS, chemists, 11 Market Place, Whitehaven, have relinquished their branch business at Cleator Moor.

MR. J. H. L. ALLEN has purchased the business of Messrs. Denzil Thompson & Co. at 137 Queen's Crescent Haverstock Hill, N.W.

MR. NORMAN SWINDLE, of Keswick, has opened a prettily-fitted branch shop at the corner of Helvellyn and Erkin Streets in that town.

MR. C. GASCOIGNE, of High Street, St. John's Wood, N.W., will open the business recently owned by J. B. Johnstone at 218 Kentish Town Road, N.W.

MESSRS. JOSEPH LEVI & Co., opticians and dealers in photographic materials, have removed from 40 Furnival Street, to 97 Hatton Garden, E.C.

MR. WEST LANG, chemist and druggist, Teviot Dale, Stockport, has acquired new and more commodious premises opposite his old place of business.

MESSRS. BELL & Co., chemists, opposite Sydenham Station, S.E., have transferred their business to Mr. J. W. Black, 11 Kirkdale, Sydenham, S.E.

MR. E. MANN, formerly with Parke's Drug Stores (Limited), has opened a pharmacy called "Manu's Drug Stores" in Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E.

MR. J. REVELL, of King's Road, Chelsea, S.W., has purchased the branch business of Mr. C. Coutts Michie at 271 High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

MR. J. NEWTON, of 431 Moseley Road, Birmingham, has sold his business through the agency of Mr. Brett, of Leicester, to Mr. A. E. Thompson, of Hull.

MR. W. A. SOMERVILLE has purchased the business of Mr. T. Walker, Upper Brighton, Birkenhead. Mr. Shacklady valued for the vendor, and Mr. Brett for the buyer.

MR. LEVICK, of Caistor, has sold his business to Mr. Watson, of the same town. Mr. Smith, of Louth, valued for the buyer, and Mr. Brett, of Leicester, for the vendor.

MR. ALEXANDER S. LAING, originally from Scotland, has succeeded to the proprietorship of the English Pharmacy at Port of Spain, Trinidad, lately carried on by Mr. Carl O. Bock.

MR. A. P. NOSWORTHY, of Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells, has purchased the business at 27 Grosvenor Road, lately carried on by Mr. Frank Chabot, and will conduct it as a branch.

MR. THOMAS HIRST, chemist and druggist, has opened a new pharmacy at 5 The Parade, Boscombe, Bournemouth. The shop has been handsomely fitted by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson.

THE Plymouth Mutual Co-operative Society (Limited), in their annual report, announce their intention of building a drug-store adjoining their large clothing and provision establishments in Frankfort Street.

MESSRS. S. B. TURNER & SONS, chemists, have enlarged their premises in Union Street, Plymouth, owing to extension of business. The front shop has been lengthened several feet, and handsome fittings of the modern type have been added.

MESSRS. REDWOOD & SONS, chemical-manufacturers, have informed the Erith Urban District Council that they have acquired the works known as Belvedere Mills, near Erith, where they proposed carrying on the manufacture of borax, from June next.

THE CHEMISTS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED) have departed from the premises in Richmond Place, Brighton, where they took over a business from Mr. Harris last year. Apparently their efforts to establish a Brighton branch were not crowned with success.

MR. JAMES SMART, formerly in the service of McJannet & Co., East London, and B. G. Lennon & Co., Port Elizabeth, has lately purchased the old-established business at 31 High Street, Clapham, carried on for more than sixty years by Mr. Kendall, and more recently by Mr. Rouse.

ONE of the oldest-fashioned pharmacies on the South Coast has been closed. It belonged to Mr. Harmer, chemist, South Street, Eastbourne, who had occupied it for nearly forty years, and has been replaced by an up-to-date pharmacy by his son a few doors from the old shop.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. W. Parker, of 96 Westborough, Scarborough, Mr. E. R. Cross, late of Rochdale has entered into partnership with Mr. E. Parker, of 29 Ramshill Road, Scarborough, and the two businesses will be carried on by the firm of Parker & Cross. Mr. Brett, of Leicester, valued for both parties.

DR. KOLBE, hitherto the sole proprietor of the chemical-factory "Dr. F. Von Heyden Nachfolger," in Radebeul, near Dresden, has converted his business into a company, to be known as the "Von Heyden's Chemical-works (Limited)." Dr. Kolbe will continue to act as managing director of the new firm. Five procurator-holders have been appointed, any two of whom can sign for the firm.

## Personalities.

MR. S. WILSON, M.P.S.I., has been appointed a Magistrate for the County of Loughfo.

MR. GEORGE W. CONNOR, the Medical Hall, Newry, has passed the final examination of the R.C.P. & S., London.

MR. WILLIAM LITCHFIELD, chemist, of Stafford Street, Loughton, is a candidate for a casual vacancy in the Longton Council.

MR. JOHN EVANS, chemist and apothecary, 49 Dawson Street, Dublin, has been elected a member of the Royal Dublin Society.

SIR DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, M.D., has resigned his position as medical adviser to the Prison Commissioners for Scotland, to which he was appointed in 1878 after the death of Sir Robert Christison.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Arthur Ernest Evans, J.P., son of Mr. Edward Evans, J.P., D.L., Bronwylla, near Wrexham, senior partner of Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, and Agnes Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Dep. Surgeon-General St. John Stanley, A.M.D., The Court, near Wrexham, and Mrs. St. John Stanley, Worfield, near Bridgnorth, Salop.

MR. WILLIAM HUME, scientific-instrument maker, Edinburgh, who at the end of last year figured as defendant in a Pharmacy Act case, confesses to having been fined under the Weights and Measures Acts for pioneering the metric system in compounding preparations from modern science books, and under the Explosives Act for having in stock coloured fires, as well as under the Pharmacy Act.

THE Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle* of last week gives a portrait and some account of one of its contributors, Mr. Paul Wardropper, whose contributions to that journal appear over the *nom de plume* of "Friday." Mr. Wardropper, who is now ninety-three years of age, and lives at Cullercoats,



was born at Sunderland and apprenticed in that town to Mr. Dobson, chemist and druggist. He subsequently carried on business at Bishopwearmouth.

BIBLIOPHILES will be interested in an article describing the collection of first editions and MSS. of Mr. Thomas J. Wise, of the firm of H. Ruback, which appears in this week's issue of the *Sketch*. The article covers to some extent the same ground as that on Mr. Wise's books which appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of July 27, 1895. But the *Sketch* also gives a facsimile page of the MS. of Swinburne's *Laus Veneris*. The MS. of this poem is among Mr. Wise's most valued possessions.

ON January 27, Brother Geo. James, pharmaceutical chemist, was installed Worshipful Master of the Tenby Lodge of Freemasons, No. 1,177. The attendance of brethren was one of the largest ever known in Tenby. Lieut. Gen. Laurie, M.P., Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge, Nova Scotia, and Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, was present, and was received with the honours due to his rank in the craft. Bro. James, who is an enthusiastic Mason, also holds office in Royal Arch and Mark Masonry.

When the members of the Central Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand dined together at Wellington recently, the response to the toast of "The Press" fell into the hands of an appropriate person, Mr. Charles Wilson, editor of the *New Zealand Mail*. Mr. T. H. Hustwick, Secretary of the Association, mentioned that Mr. Wilson's grandfather, father, and two uncles were all chemists, and his brother is Mr. J. H. Wilson, of Harrogate. Mr. Hustwick added that he himself had been an apprentice with Mr. Wilson's grandfather, and he believed he had dangled the present editor of the *Mail* on his knee. In the course of his response Mr. Wilson succeeded in sustaining the laughter which the last sentences of Mr. Hustwick's speech had evoked.

## Trade-Marks Applied for.

ANY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," January 22, 1896.)

- "SADOL"; for chemical substances used in manufactures, &c., in classes 1 and 2; also for perfumery and soap in class 48. By F. C. Calvert & Co., Tower Chemical-works, Gibbon Street, Bradford, Manchester, manufacturing chemists. 191,962.
- "ESSETS," and wording on label; for chemical substances for sanitary purposes. By A. G. Sharpe, High Street, Battersea, London, S.W., merchant. 188,748.
- "BROXIL"; for an ointment for human use. By Joseph Horne, 40 Hall Street, Barrow-in-Furness, ship's cook. 191,503.
- "HAYLOS"; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By W. Kemp & Son, 17 High Street, Horncastle, Lincs, wholesale druggists. 191,597.
- "CRICKLITE"; for glass. By Clarke's Pyramid and Fairy Light Company (Limited), Cricklewood Lane, Cricklewood, London, N.W., manufacturers. 191,409.
- "ENISOR," and other wording on oblong label; for powders for use in making a winter or summer drink. By D. McLaren, 17 Dean Street, Edinburgh, chemist and druggist. 190,959. The essential particular is the word "Enisor."
- "KEPANITE"; for a preservative for aerated waters, beer, and stout. By Clayton & Jowett, 3 Concert Street, Liverpool, essence-manufacturers, &c. 191,563.
- "SILO"; for all goods included in class 48, but not including preparations for the hair. By Lever Brothers (Limited), Port Sunlight, near Birkenhead, soap-manufacturers. 190,441.

"BROZoids"; for a perfume in tablet form for use with tobacco. By James Wheeler, 100 High Street, Ilfracombe, pharmaceutical chemist. 191,606.

"TRI Ho"; for perfumed soap. By Wood & Wainwright, Kingston Soapworks, North Street, Hull, soap-manufacturers. 191,844.

"FALSTAFF"; for all goods included in class 47. By D. C. Keeling & Co., Queen's Soapworks, 63 Blundell Street, Liverpool. 192,020.

Device of three stiped circles containing applicant's initials "A. L. S."; for tooth-powder, paste, and tooth-brushes. By A. L. Stringfield, St. Cyres, London Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, clerk. 191,183.

Signature of applicant and combination of devices; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By D. S. Thomson, 31 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk, druggist. 191,666.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," January 29, 1896.)

"EUKODINE"; for an internal veterinary medicine. By J. A. Gosling, 212 Goswell Road, London, E.C., veterinary surgeon. 191,377.

"WERNO"; for chemical substances used for agricultural, sanitary purposes, &c. By J. H. Smith, 10 Bridge Street, Newark, chemist. 192,085.

"ASMOTA"; for pastilles, fusees, or Vesuvians, being specially prepared for medical purposes. By R. Bell & Co. (Limited), Bell Road, St. Leonard Street, Bromley-by-Bow, London, wax-vesta manufacturers. 191,819.

"SIOUNEA"; for a medicine for ague, malarial fever, &c. By C. A. B. Target, Nowgong, Central India, proprietary-medicine owner. 190,111-2.

"TARBOLI"; for a toilet soap. By Camillo Rigola, 5 The Avenue, Bournemouth, hairdresser. 192,046.

"ADONIS"; for natural mineral waters. By Emil Tuteur, 72 Mark Lane, London, E.C., commission merchant. 191,858.

Device of watchman's rattle and the words "Rattling Cleanser"; for chemical substances, including carbolic soap. By the United Alkali Company (Limited), G 11 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool. 191,912. The essential particular is the device.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 5, 1896.)

Signature of applicant; for a disinfecting fluid. By C. T. Gardner, 10 Sussex Road, Worthing, sanitary engineer. 192,281.

"HOLST'S REMEDY," and applicant's signature; for a medicine for human use. By H. Holst, 20 Derrick Street, Rotherhithe, London, S.E., butcher. 190,576. The essential particular is the facsimile of signature.

"CLARK'S COUGH-CURE," and signature of applicant; for a cough-mixture for human use. By R. J. Clark, 40 Liberia Road, Highbury, London, chemical-manufacturers' manager. 191,630. The essential particular is the signature.

"BLINBLOW"; for a medicinal preparation for asthma, bronchitis, &c. By E. Millhouse, 26 New Road, Gravesend, Kent, chemist. 192,087.

"SPOTOCEA"; for common soap. By Gustav Boehm, 38 Moreland Street, Goswell Road, London, soap and perfumery manufacturer. 191,834.

"SKYLARK"; for chemical substances used for agricultural, sanitary purposes, &c. 191,915. Also the words "RATTLING CLEANSER," and device of crossed rattles for all goods in classes 47 and 48. By The United Alkali Company (Limited), G 11 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool. 191,913-4. The essential particular is the device.

Device of the Three Graces; for a liquid gold paint. By T. Donague, 15 Ashley Road, Bristol, commercial traveller. 191,698.



## Trade Notes.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY report the receipt of their eighty-fourth award, this one being a gold medal from the National Trades and Industrial Exhibition at Glasgow.

A NEW brand of Lactophenin is about to be introduced into this country. It is manufactured by Meister Lucius & Brüning, and Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited) are to be the British agents for it.

MR. W. POPPELREUTER, 54 Portland Street, Manchester, sends us his English version of Heinrich Haensel's report on essential oils and fruit-essences, which deals chiefly with the commercial side of the matter, although several scientific observations are included.

MESSRS. P. B. BURGOYNE & CO., of 6 Dowgate Hill, who are the special dealers in Australian wines in this country, have lately issued 24,000 offers of samples of these wines to the medical profession. They inform us that the response to this offer has been enormous, and they ask us to state that though they cannot reply to each letter separately at once, every application will be attended to in due course.

THE NEW LIGHT has much excited the photographic papers, and, as there is keen competition amongst the weeklies just now, it has been quite interesting to note how they have stumbled over Röntgen's rays. *Photogram*, with a 3d. extra on the new light, has outstripped its weekly contemporaries, and we commend it to any who wish to read more about the rays than we gave last week. Mr. E. J. Wall, F.R.P.S., a "Minor" man, is responsible for much of the good stuff in it.

HEALTHY persons are so rarely conscious that they have ears when they lay them on the pillow—or one of them,



REYNOLDS & BRANSON LEEDS

rather—that few of them can appreciate the worry which many invalids have to adjust their pillows so that their ears may not become sore. This is probably because the blood-circulation in the ears is sluggish during ill health; but, however that may be, Messrs. Reynolds & Branson, of Leeds, have introduced pneumatic ear-cushions for such persons wearing, and the small engraving which accompanies this note shows how they are worn. The ear goes in the centre of the ring.

A FEW more calendars have come to us since our last note. Dr. L. Zambelletti, English chemist, Milan, sends us a pretty wall-calendar, similar in style to the one distributed by the late Mr. S. M. Burroughs to his personal friends at Christmas, 1894, with this difference—that between the slips for a week's entries are as many notes of Dr. Zambelletti's specialities.—Mr. J. S. Sykes, Plumstead, S.E., has distributed amongst his customers this year a calendar with a small mirror in it, and a pocket for letters whereon a scene from "Faust" tells the virtues of Floral Bath Salt.—The "East Grinstead Family Almanack and Directory" is issued by Mr. W. H. Dixon, High Street, East Grinstead, and must be useful in that locality, as the information is chiefly East Grinsteadian. We observe that Mr. Dixon's pharmacy is in a good old-fashioned frame house, which cannot be said of many pharmacies in this country.

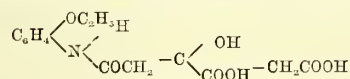
THE new method of local anaesthesia proposed last year by Dr. C. L. Schleich, of Berlin, appears to have caught on sufficiently well to justify Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. in bringing out a small series of tabloids for preparing the solutions. The new method is simply a way of using cocaine hydrochlorate without in the first instance penetrating the subcutaneous tissue, and is called by Dr. Schleich the infiltration method. One peculiarity of it is that the spot to be operated on is not at first acted on, but the area around it. The solution employed contains, in addition to cocaine hydrochlorate, 0.025 per cent. of morphine hydrochlorate and 0.2 per cent. of sodium chloride, these additions decreasing discomfort and prolonging anaesthesia. The

solution is introduced by a hypodermic syringe between the endodermis and the epidermis, so that the fluid, when pressed out by the piston, distends the skin, raising a white bloodless wheal somewhat like a mosquito-bite. A sufficient number of such wheals are made round the field of operation. Having done this, the subcutaneous tissue is squirted full of fluid by passing the needle through the anaesthetised skin. The result is that the tissue remains insensible to pain for twenty minutes, a period which can be prolonged for hours by administering more of the solution. The cocaine strength of the solution ( $\frac{1}{100}$  gr. to  $\frac{1}{5}$  gr. in each 100 minims) is such that fear of toxic results does not come in, as 40 minims of the solution suffice to anaesthetise 4 square centimetres of tissue. The advantage of the tabloids is that one can prepare absolutely sterile solutions of them in a few seconds.

## New Remedies.

Argonine is a caseinate of silver, which Dr. A. Liebrecht recommends as an antiseptic. It is made by adding nitrate-of-silver solution to a solution of "caseine sodique," collecting the precipitate, washing, pressing, and drying. It is a white powder, and is used in 10-per-cent. solution with water.

Apolysin is a new antipyretic and antineuralgic. It is parphenetid in which one of the hydrogens of the amido group is replaced by the acetyl radicle, and to the latter the citric radicle is united; or, in other words, it is phenacetin with a hydrogen atom removed by the citric radicle, which takes its place. The product graphically is this:—



It is a whitish-yellow crystalline powder with an acid taste and slight odour. It is soluble in 55 parts of water. The dose is the same as phenacetin, and the action is said to be better.

Amygdophenine is a derivative of paramidophenol, one of the hydrogen atoms of that body being replaced by the amygdalic-acid group, and a hydrogen of the hydroxyl group is displaced by ethyl carbonate. The new body is proposed by Stürve as an anti-rheumatic, antipyretic, and anti-neuralgic remedy. In doses of 8 gr. to 15 gr., and not exceeding 80 gr. in twenty-four hours, the remedy has given very good results.

Pyrantin—Professor A. Pintti describes under this name a new substance, para-ethoxyphenyl succimide ( $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}$ ). $\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$ . It is made by melting together either para-amidophenetol hydrochloride or phenacetin with succinic acid, then boiling the fused mass with alcohol, from which the pure substance crystallises in colourless prismatic needles, melting at 155°C. Pyrantin is a difficultly soluble substance. Ether does not dissolve it; it requires 1,317 parts of cold water and 84 parts of boiling water for solution, but it forms soluble salts with alkalis. Pyrantin is an antipyretic, apparently resembling phenacetin in action.

Thyroidin.—The announcement recently made that Fränkel had isolated an antitoxin from the thyroid gland is capped by another from Professor Baumann, of Freiburg, that he has found the active principle to be an iodine-containing body with about 0.5 per cent. of phosphorus. This he has named "thyroidin." The iodine-body is present to the extent of 10 per cent., and it has also been found by Ewald in English thyroid tablets. Professor Baumann accounts for the presence of iodine in the body by saying that it occurs in the air, in rain and snow water, in the ashes of plants, and in much of the food eaten by animals.

Triphenin,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO})$ , is a homologue of phenacetin, obtained by heating parphenetid with tropionic acid. It is almost insoluble in cold water. Von Mering finds that triphenin possesses antipyretic and analgesic properties in a marked degree. The dose in fevers is 5 to 10 gr., and in cases of neuralgic pain the dose may be increased to 15 gr. It acts promptly and mildly.



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## EXSOLS

EXSOLS are a new and greatly improved form of FLUID EXTRACTS, inasmuch as, whilst presenting in the highest degree of concentration all the characteristic properties of the natural products from which they are derived, they are EQUALLY and ENTIRELY SOLUBLE in WATER, WINE, or SPIRIT.

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### THE SYPHON TRADE.

A CHEMIST and druggist recently submitted to us a rather difficult legal question. He called himself "Nemo," and said he had recently bought a business—stock, fixtures, and goodwill—for a lump sum. He had, we understand, paid the amount agreed upon, and afterwards a question arose as



to the ownership of a number of syphons which were apparently included in the stock. The vendor of the business was, we presume, called upon by the manufacturers to either return or pay for the syphons which he had had from them and he thereupon asked "Nemo" to send the syphons in stock back to the manufacturers. "Nemo" said, No; those syphons were a part of the stock I bought and paid for [there were about 37% worth in all], and I cannot give them up without an equivalent. The vendor, on the other hand, alleged [we presume this, for his version of the case has not been offered to us] that the syphons were only lent to him, and, though they happened to be on the premises, they were not a part of the stock. Our answer to the question in the form in which it was first submitted to us was this:—

If the syphons had been actually bought by the party who sold the business, and if he then sold his business as it stood, with all his stock, for so much money, we do not see what right he has to claim 37% worth back. But if the syphons were merely on loan from the manufacturers—a system not unusual—and which "Nemo" may be presumed to be familiar with, he ("Nemo") could not, we think, claim them or their value.

That was as much as could be said with the information then before us; but, of course, it left unsettled the essential question whether the property apparently sold had been actually vested in the vendor of the business. The point seems to be one of some general interest, and we have, therefore, made some further inquiries as to the circumstances, and, with these before us, have constructed a "case," which we have submitted to our legal adviser and to two well-known dealers in syphoned waters. The additional information we gathered was that the manufacturers of the waters always invoiced the syphons at their full value in the ordinary course, and allowed for such as were returned at the same rate; also that their name was engraved on the syphons. This point is important for the reason that in that case it would be an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act for anyone but the manufacturers to use those syphons for their recognised purpose. We may add that neither of the firms consulted by us were the manufacturers alluded to in the query. Messrs. Idris & Co. responded as follows:—

The answer to the query appears to us to depend on whether it was known and understood between vendor and purchaser at the time of sale that the syphons were on loan and belonging to the mineral-water manufacturer. If the business was sold without any such explanation the property in the syphons, subject to the provisions in the Merchandise Marks Act, would pass to the purchaser. The "property" of the chemist in the syphons only extends to his claim for return of deposit from the mineral-water manufacturer. The mineral-water manufacturer's property in the syphons consists of a claim to the syphons on return of the deposit, and to the sole right of using the syphons bearing his name or trade-mark. The syphons are, of course, not legally or completely bought or sold; because charging for them in the usual way of business does not convey the right to use them except for the purpose of disposing of the contents manufactured by the mineral-water maker whose name or trade-mark is on the syphon.

We also submitted the question to the Chemists' Aërated and Mineral Waters Association, and their answer, signed by Mr. H. T. Butler, Secretary, was as follows:—

If the syphons are invoiced with the waters, they are undoubtedly legally sold, no matter whether they are branded or not. When syphons are lent they are not invoiced with the waters, but kept separately on a special "loan sheet," on which they appear as so many dozens, and not as money.

Our legal adviser, who happens to be particularly well qualified to consider such a case, gives his opinion as below. He says:—

The point mentioned raises a question which is not at all free from difficulty, but all these cases turn on a very simple question—namely, has the property in the syphons passed to the customer? On the answer to this question the whole legal arguments always hinge. A man may have a qualified as distinguished from an absolute property in goods, and possession as distinguished from both. Moreover, he may be liable for their destruction, as in the case of a carrier or other bailee, without having any property in the goods at all. In the case suggested, if the syphons are sent and charged in the invoice, with the understanding that if returned they will be credited at the same price, then I think that until returned they are the customer's absolute property. If they are not charged in the invoice, but there is an intimation on the invoice that if not returned they must be paid for, then I think the property in the syphons remains in the manufacturer. The passing of the property is a matter of intention, and, therefore, a question of fact rather than of law. The fact of the maker's name being on the syphon (which under the Merchandise Marks Act would render it useless for filling purposes) would be strong evidence of the manufacturer's intention to retain the property in such syphon in himself, but it is not necessarily conclusive.

We are bound to say that the result of our inquiries so far does not enable us to give or to hold a very definite opinion on the point submitted. We understand our manufacturing friends to take the view that the property had clearly passed, and that therefore when "Nemo" bought the stock he became the owner of the syphons. Our legal authority is not by any means so confident, and his answer seems to tend the other way. "Nemo" and his opponent clearly have the opportunity of rendering a service to the trade generally by carrying their dispute into court.

#### MORE ABOUT PHENACETIN.

THE manufacturers' price of Bayer's brand of phenacetin has undergone no further change since the advance to which we called attention some weeks ago, but there appears to be a tendency on the part of the other manufacturers of the drug to bring their quotations into closer harmony with that of what is generally looked upon as the "leading" brand. At least two firms now quote 10s per lb. for their phenacetin, or "para-acetphenetidin," as, with the fear of the German Registrar of Patents before their eyes, they at present call the article in Germany. The others, however, still ask nominally 5s. 6d. per lb., or thereabouts, which is certainly a sufficient difference from the 14s. 3d., per lb. asked by Messrs. Bayer & Co., to allow for some inferiority in quality—assuming such to exist. Unfortunately for the makers there appears to be a plentiful stock of the drug in second-hand, and if it should be true that, before starting upon their monopoly-crusade, the Elberfeld factory had concluded a number of contracts with British firms, in which they undertook to supply them at their old price with "the whole of their requirements for a year," irrespective of the quantity the buyers may call for, there is not likely to be any scarcity of second-hand and low-priced phenacetin yet awhile.

It is not our purpose to refer here to the question of the trade-mark rights which Messrs. Bayer & Co. may possibly possess in this country, but as a recently issued announcement on the subject may possibly have attracted the attention of some few British pharmacists, it is well to state clearly that no rights granted to Messrs. Bayer & Co. by the German Imperial Patent Office can affect their claims in this country. Strange though it may seem, the British Patent and Trade Marks Acts are not yet "made in Germany," nor is Britain as yet in the position of a tributary State



to the Fatherland. When we are therefore told, as we are in the announcement referred to, that the Imperial Patent Office of Germany has registered the word "Phenacetin" in Messrs. Friedr. Bayer & Co.'s favour in the (German) Trade Marks Register, that "consequently . . . no other firm is justified in using the word 'phenacetin' as a trade-mark," and, further, that "the use of the word 'phenacetin' is permissible only in retailing the products sent out from Messrs. Bayer's factory" on the express stipulation that their original packages are used, with all the appearance as if those provisions had the force of law in Britain as well as in Germany, we can only conclude that the Elberfeld firm's estimate of the intelligence of British pharmacists is too low. The Messrs. Bayer & Co. may, or may not, have certain trade-mark rights in this country, but until that is settled here in London the British buyer of phenacetin will, of course, buy the brand that suits him best as regards quality or price without bothering his head in the least about the doings of the "Imperial Patent Office of Germany."

That, we need hardly say, is also the view taken by the firms who represent other phenacetin-makers in this country. As the organ through which Messrs. Bayer & Co. made their "pushful" claim confessedly does not appeal to the wholesale trade, and is, of course, unknown to a large section of that community, we were not surprised to find, when in the middle of the week we mentioned Messrs. Bayer & Co.'s statement to some of these gentlemen, that they had heard nothing whatever of the announcement in question. Some of the German factories, it appears, now manufacture and sell phenacetin in that country as "para-acetphenetidin," but the firms who represent them here are quite prepared to continue to sell the drug under its Pharmacopœia name, either for their principals or on their own account.

In Germany the excitement concerning the phenacetin question remains as great as ever, and many articles are written for and against the action of the Farbenfabriken Company without shedding much new light upon the position. The *Apotheker Zeitung* publishes an article entitled "On the Protection of the Word Phenacetin," which is so entirely written from the standpoint of Messrs. Bayer & Co. that it is not unreasonable to assume that it was inspired by them. It will, therefore, be fair to give a short summary of it in order to show what the Farbenfabriken have to say for themselves in this matter. It is claimed for them that not only were they the first to use the word "phenacetin," but that they were the actual inventors of that word, and that it was owing to their action that the term acquired currency as a denomination for a particular kind of merchandise. It is further said that Bayer & Co. were the inventors of the process for manufacturing para-acetphenetidin (phenacetin) which is still used by the manufacturers. Further, that in all countries outside Germany, where the law permitted it, including the U.S.A., Belgium, Italy, France, and Britain (*sic*!), the Farbenfabriken obtained trade-mark protection for the word, and that about eighteen months after the Farbenfabriken had made phenacetin a trade article other works began to manufacture it. It is said that the fact that the German Pharmacopœia has admitted the word "phenacetin" as a synonym for "para-acetphenetidin" does not in the slightest affect the right of the Farbenfabriken to the exclusive use of the word. It has been stated that under the present regulations every German apotheker will be compelled to stock phenacetin—that is to say, the article made by Bayer & Co.—in compliance with the German law, which provides that all articles mentioned in the Pharmacopœia must at all times be in stock in any pharmacy. This, however, is denied, as the apotheker is only obliged to keep

"para-acetphenetidin," and if such is prescribed by any doctor he can dispense any article manufactured under that name (including, of course, Messrs. Bayer's own product); but if the doctor prescribes, or the purchaser asks for, "phenacetin," the pharmacist is, of course, compelled to supply only the brand which is legally entitled to that name—viz., Bayer's. It is further pointed out that all the rival makers of phenacetin have long been prevented from using that name in France and Belgium, in which countries they sell the article as "phenadin" and under various other fancy names.

The *Chemiker Zeitung* opens its columns to articles written in an exactly contrary sense. It is pointed out that only two months ago the Committee on Patents of the Society for the Protection of the Interests of German Chemical Industries met in conference with some of the members of the Imperial Trade-mark Office, and that the opinions then expressed were generally in favour of the mildest possible application of the law with regard to trade-marks. This intention was widely known in chemical circles, and it was, therefore, with extreme surprise that the decision of the German Patent Office declaring the word "phenacetin" to be exclusively the property of the Farbenfabriken was received in pharmaceutical circles. It is further stated that in the 1890 edition of the German Pharmacopœia phenacetin was introduced under that name only, and stress is laid upon the extreme improbability that doctors and average consumers, who have been accustomed for several years to call the drug phenacetin, should now accustom themselves to so clumsy a term as para-acetphenetidin. The four or five firms who have been hitherto manufacturing and selling phenacetin in Germany have entered a protest against the conferring of monopoly rights in that word upon Messrs. Bayer & Co., and a final decision on the subject will probably soon be arrived at by the authorities. The protesting firms seem to build considerable hopes upon paragraph 4 of the German Trade-mark Act of May 12, 1894, declaring so-called "Freizeichen" or "free marks" inadmissible for registration. The Act expressly abstains from defining a "free mark," but the word has long been a current one in commercial circles, and it is claimed that by trade usage "phenacetin" must undoubtedly be considered such a word.

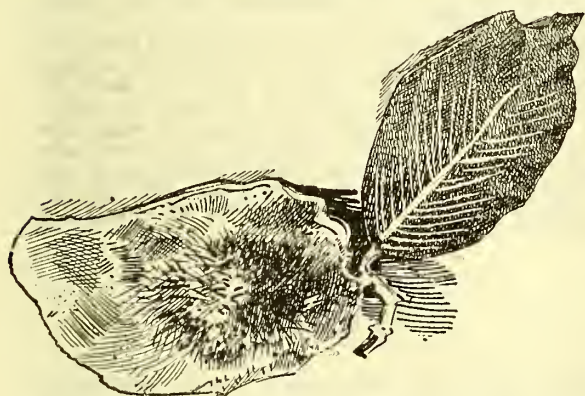
It would certainly be interesting to know whether there is any time limit to the registration of words as trade-marks in Germany, for "phenacetin" has been admittedly manufactured, to the knowledge of the Farbenfabriken, by many other firms for several years, and been openly sold as such; and the question arises whether, if it is possible now to register such a word, the same could not be done with, say, iodoform, chloral, or even quinine.

#### AFRICAN KINO.

IN regard to the note which we printed last week on the kino imported by Messrs. T. Christy & Co. from Central Africa, Mr. E. M. Holmes informs us that he did not make a communication to the Linnean Society stating that the kino was derived from *Coccoloba uvifera*. That statement has reference to a South American kino. We have this week seen the specimens of leaves, fruit, and bark, and the original sample of African kino upon which Mr. Holmes expressed an opinion. This small original sample differs in appearance from the kino of which Messrs. Christy & Co. have received a fairly large consignment, the latter being lighter in appearance than the former, but otherwise there is practically no difference between them, and kino



is well known to become darker with age. Both are entirely soluble in rectified spirit and boiling water, the more recent arrival showing a trifle more woody matter than the small original sample. They appear to be equal in astringency. We give below sketches (unfortunately picturesque) of the leaf and fruit of the tree which yields this kino—viz., *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, Poir. There is a woodcut figure of a leaf-branch in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for 1854, illustrating a paper by the late Dr. W. F. Daniell, in which the history of the drug is fully gone into. Dr. Daniell's figure shows the leaf with an emarginate apex, whereas the leaf which we have received from Messrs. Christy is acute, and this is also the case with the specimen in the Hanbury Herbarium, which Mr. Holmes has been good enough to show us. In other respects the leaf agrees with Dr. Daniell's description, and the fruit exactly so, the characteristic "in disci centro inflatum, ubique setis rigidis spinescentibus" being clearly marked. This is the characteristic which distinguishes *P. erinaceus* from *P. marsupium*, and which gives the former its specific name. Formerly it was called *P. echinatus*. The bark also agrees with Dr. Daniell's description, so that there appears to be little doubt that we are dealing with the kino which Dr. Fothergill got from the river Gambia in 1757, and which Mungo Park also found there and in Central Africa in 1805 and later. The specimens which Park sent home enabled



Sir William Hooker to identify and name the plant. The tree is the African rosewood, known to the natives as *Kano*, hence the name which we give to the drug. African kino disappeared from our market early in the present century—Hanbury, on the authority of Dr. Andrew Duncan, stating that in 1811 it was no longer to be met with. At that time Jamaican kino had appeared in the market along with East Indian, and subsequently "Botany Bay kino," from *Eucalyptus resinifera* kino, of N.S. Wales became commercial articles. Gradually, however, the Cochin kino from Southern India acquired the monopoly of the market, and for many years that has been the only variety seen in trade. It is noteworthy, however, that, whereas the old African kino came all from the west coast, from the Gulf of Guinea down to Angola, the parcel now received comes from East Central Africa, where the tree, so far as we can ascertain, was hitherto unknown. *Coccoloba uvifera*, Linn., the seaside grape of the West Indies—a tree which grows also in Florida and in South America—though belonging to quite a distinct natural order (*Polygonaceae*), yields Jamaican kino, which closely resembles the leguminous products, and seems to have been esteemed at one period, but has not for a long time been seen in the market, so far as we are aware: it is dried aqueous extract of the bark, while true kinos are inspissated exudations. Messrs. Christy & Co. appear to be in the way of getting supplies of this variety, but we should think there would be

no use for it in medicine. In regard to African kino the fact may be recalled which is mentioned by Hanbury, that in 1787 its price was 16s. per lb., and in 1790–92 21s. per lb., so that fully a century later we are closely approaching the latter figure. The present consumption of the article is about two tons per annum, and although that is not a large amount as medicines go, it seems enormous considering the comparatively limited use of the article. Probably most of it is used as diarrhoea-powder for ships' medicine-chests, although it must also be commonly used in general practice, for it is one of the drugs which have escaped the sacrificial knives of pharmacopoeial critics, corporate and personal. It has lately, we understand, been adopted by wine-dealers and "manufacturers" for the purpose of giving the requisite astringency to "fine old port" *et hoc genus omne*, and there is an idea that that fact partly accounts for the present high price of the drug. That, however, cannot be so, seeing that the diminished imports alone are sufficient to explain the rise. Up to 1889, when kino was habitually in fairly plentiful supply, London received, upon an average, 70 or 80 cases a year—or, say, about 10 tons. At the end of 1889 there was a stock of 114 cases. Since then, for some unexplained reason, the kino supply has become smaller year by year, and from about 40s. per cwt. the wholesale price has gradually risen to 15s. per lb. In 1890 London only received 24 cases; in 1891, 33; in 1892, 10; in 1893, 15; in 1894, 18; and in 1895, 21. In the meantime, the stock has dwindled down to about 14 cases. It is very singular that the extreme scarcity of the last few years should have failed to bring forward from India a sufficient supply of so common and easily collected a drug. Our buyers could probably easily dispose of 70 or 80 cases of kino per annum without bringing down the price to a figure at which the profitableness of collecting would cease, but it is now a rare thing to see a couple of cases of genuine kino at a London drug sale, although spurious parcels are more plentiful than ever.

#### ICE-CREAM WATER.

On more than one occasion we have referred to the danger which lurks in the ice-cream sold by Italians in London streets, for more often than not it may contain the deadly tyrotoxin. Another danger is the absolute filthiness of the glasses used by the vendors, who simply dip them into a canful of dirty water, making the last condition of the glasses worse than the first. Dr. Allan Macfadyen and Mr. J. Kear Colwell have been looking into the matter on behalf of the Clerkenwell Vestry, and have reported on three samples of this wash-water. It is unnecessary to reproduce the figures of the chemical analyses, as they simply show that the water is respectable sewage. The bacteriological figures are sufficiently startling as they show that the samples contained from 2,150,000 to 5,340,000 micro-organisms in each cubic centimetre, so it is not surprising that the water had a slimy deposit. The population included families of *Bacillus fluorescens liquefaciens*, *B. subtilis*, *B. liquefaciens*, *B. coli communis*, *B. mesentericus vulgatus*, *B. acidi lactici*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *sarcinæ*, and pigment producing cocci. The Clerkenwell Vestry are to ask the Local Government Board to regulate the trade by registration of the vendors. If the Board would at the same time give powers to compel the vendors to drink the wash-water when called upon by the sanitary authority, it might serve the purpose better.

#### "TRUTH" ON "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

We read with some amusement an admonition on our editorial conduct in this week's *Truth*. A gentleman who has a grievance against us has apparently related it to the



one veracious editor in London, and that omniscient person, who never requires to hear both sides of a question before he delivers judgment, rebukes us in a lofty, though we must add in a somewhat priggish, tone. We are sorry to say we have other correspondents whom we have found it impossible to satisfy. We are only too glad to find that as a last resort we can refer them to our Carteret Street contemporary. It will perhaps content them if they can pour their complaints into his sympathetic and necessarily capacious ears, and if it pleases Mr. Labouchere to add the editorial supervision of this journal to his other tasks, we shall only be thankful.

#### THE ANTI-CUTTING ASSOCIATION.

The following firms have joined the above Association since the meeting reported last week:—Messrs. Alfred Bird & Sons, Birmingham; Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter; Mr. J. E. Garratt ("Frog" medicines), Messrs. John Gosnell & Co. (cherry blossom), H. H. Warner (Limited) (safe cure), and some thirty retailers.

### Trade Talks.

#### THE STEARNS COLLECTION.

When one of our staff was calling upon Mr. Thomas Christy the other day, he met Mr. Richardson, who directs Messrs. F. Stearns & Co.'s interests in this country, and he could not resist the invitation to step into Mr. Richardson's room to see some photographs of the Stearns' Collection which has recently been presented to the Detroit Museum of Art. The collection consists of 5,000 objects in archæology, ethnology, &c., and is part of the gatherings made by Mr. Frederick Stearns, sen., in his tours round the world. It is arranged in numerous table cases; each one containing related objects generally which represent the ethnology of one country, and each object bears a descriptive label. The cases have an excellent backing in wall-trophies consisting of war-weapons, fishing-implements, snow-shoes, &c.—altogether twenty-eight trophies. Mr. Stearns has in his own house one of the finest collections of the world's musical instruments, and there are some very curious things amongst them. Turning from these matters to business, our representative asked Mr. Richardson if his firm's affairs in this country were as prosperous-looking as himself, for Mr. Richardson has taken on the comfortable, settled appearance of a city man. "Circumspice," was in effect his reply, and after a little talk our representative took away with him samples of Dike's pepsin to try how it behaves when made into glycerin. pepsin acid. Upon this he reports that, following the formula given in our correspondence columns a few weeks ago, a good preparation is obtained. Any chemist who would like to try it will get enough for 4 oz. of glycerine on application to Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co.

#### AN IMPROVEMENT IN PRESERVING-BOTTLES.

The announcement made on Monday that THE VACUUM FOOD-PRESERVING APPLIANCES (LIMITED) was proposed to be floated, with a capital of 60,000*l.*, for the purpose of acquiring "an invention for sterilising and preserving all articles of food, such as fish, milk, cream, meats (tinned), fruit, vegetables, soups, pickles, drugs, confectionery, &c.," attracted one of our staff to the new company's office (apparently temporary) in the basement of 7 Broad Street Avenue, E.C. There he learnt that the patents taken out by Messrs. F. Guillaume and E. Goldstein in 1892 and 1893 are for bottles and jars with wide mouths, a rubber ring round the neck, and a tinplate cover, the whole arrangement being such that the contents of the receptacles may be sterilised by steam-heat in the ordinary way, and, while cooling, the cover, by the atmospheric pressure, is pressed down upon the vacuum receptacle, the rubber ring holding it in position. Obviously, therefore, the invention is a very simple one, and as far as our representative could judge from the specimens submitted to him, effective. Such concerns as Bovril (Limited), Brand & Co. (Limited), Crosse & Blackwell (Limited), E. Lazenby & Son (Limited), the Aylesbury Dairy

Company (Limited), and others have adopted it, the last-named company paying a royalty of 500*l.* a year for its use. To further explain the bottle, as no illustration is available, we may state that it has no shoulder; immediately beneath the top is a groove into which the rubber ring fits, and beneath that a ridge, the whole being moulded in making the bottle. The tinplate top resembles the top of an ordinary pomade-bottle without the screw. Suppose one fills it with beef-jelly free from preservative, the first step afterwards is to put on the top, and over that a steel clip, the ends of which grip under the ridge of the bottle. The next step is to place the bottle in a steriliser, and at the end of that process the clip presses down the lid and the atmosphere does the rest. The clip also serves to keep the lid on during sterilisation—in fact, it would be unnecessary were it not for this. To our representative's inquiries as to how the invention is to be applied to substances which may not be heated, the reply was that a force-pump would create the vacuum; but it is obvious that sterilisation cannot in this case be effected.

"Has the invention been long in use?" was the next question. "Yes," replied the secretary, "sufficiently long to judge of its efficiency. Here is some of the Aylesbury Dairy Company's *café au lait* bottled last October. You see it is quite good"—and so it was. "This bovril jelly has also been bottled some time; the company were a good deal troubled with it when they used corks, but they are highly pleased with the new package."

"How is the bottle opened?" "Puncture the lid, simply."

"Is the company being formed to make and sell the bottles?"

"No; we shall merely give licences to those who manufacture them or use them."

Apparently the promoters have only considered the needs of the large user, as our representative could learn nothing beyond the fact that the company expects to make its dividends out of the annual royalties. To adapt the invention to the retail trade some arrangement by which the initial cost of the bottles shall include the royalty is obviously necessary. We do not pretend to go into the financial details of what appears to us to be a useful invention, but it is right to say that the price to be paid for the invention is 40,000*l.* in cash and shares.

### Marriages.

HUNT—JONES.—On January 8, at Conway, by licence, John Lambert Hunt, pharmaceutical chemist, son of Alfred Hunt, Cavendish Street, Chesterfield, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Jones, Colwyn Bay.

SYMES—STOCKLY.—On February 3, at St. Augustine's Church, Kilburn, Charles Frederick Symes, pharmaceutical chemist, son of Charles Symes, Ph.D., of Liverpool, to Emily Stockly, of London.

WILKIE—STEWART.—At Darling's Regent Hotel, Edinburgh, on January 29, by the Rev. Arthur Simmons, Kings-kettle, John Proudfoot Wilkie, chemist, Newton Stewart, to Christina Caroline Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Stewart, Ceres, Fife.

### Deaths.

HEADLEY.—On January 25, Mr. Morris Headley, pharmaceutical chemist, Filey. Aged 89.

HUNTER.—On January 22, Mr. Thomas Hunter, chemist and druggist, North Shields. Aged 71.

JACKSON.—The death has occurred of Mr. Edmund Jackson, of Castle Park, Lancaster, who succeeded the late Mr. Cornelius Wilkinson in the wholesale and retail chemist's business in Market Street. He carried on the business for forty years, and after his retirement lived at Castle Park. He was 90 years of age, and was the oldest freeman of the borough. He at one time sat on the Town Council.



## The Winter Session.

### BRISTOL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at University College on January 29, Mr. Allen (the President) in the chair. The HON. SECRETARY read the following report of the Council:—

"The membership of our Association shows a slight increase of numbers as compared with last year. The library and the materia medica cabinet are still housed in the buildings of University College. The Council regrets that the library is not made more use of by the students of the neighbourhood. This, it is thought, must be due to the fact that they are not aware of its existence or of the facilities afforded by the Association for lending the volumes. In accordance with the wish of the Council, the Hon. Secretary took steps in the autumn to ascertain how many students were likely to attend a pharmacy and materia medica class if it should be resumed, and finding there was a probability of getting ten or twelve members the class was begun again in October with eleven students, who have attended the weekly meetings with very fair regularity. As most of the students were fresh members, the Council thinks this number justifies the class being resumed. The class, by permission of the executive, meet in one of the class-rooms of University College."

The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of 10*l*. 17*s*. 9*d*.

Both reports were unanimously adopted. A conference followed, discussion being invited on the recent development of company pharmacy in the neighbourhood. Mr. SCHACHT explained the position of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and ultimately the discussion was adjourned to February 26, in order to obtain a still larger attendance of the trade in the district.

### PLYMOUTH AND DISTRICT JUNIOR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of this Association held on January 30, Mr. E. A. Hodge in the chair, Mr. JAMES COCKS gave a practical lecture on

#### PILL-COATING.

Starting with varnish the lecturer used a mixture of gum sandarac 3*v*., tincture of tolu 3*ij*., and ether to 3*ij*., which was found to answer admirably with quick manipulation, care being taken that only sufficient was used to just cover the pills. Pearl-coating was then shown, in which the pills were first wetted with a mixture consisting of equal parts of tincture of tolu, syrup, and mucilage, then thrown into a box containing finely-powdered French chalk, rotated briskly, transferred to another cardboard-box with a muslin bottom, acting as a sieve getting rid of any free chalk. Left to dry they will be ready for sending out in an hour or less. To produce a polished surface a plan was shown by rotating the pills, moistened with a little starch-paste, in an ordinary glass tumbler, sprinkling on more French chalk at intervals. Pills coated in this way keep without peeling for years. Sugar-coating was done in the same manner, by adding a proportion of fine sugar to the French chalk in the first instance and proceeding as before. Smartness of manipulation was the main point, and a quick dispenser could easily become an adept in coating pills after a few attempts. Gelatine-coating was the most perfect form of disguising the taste of nauseous pills; also from a therapeutic point of view, on account of its solubility.

An apparatus was shown by the lecturer as of great service in performing this somewhat difficult operation. It consists of a stand, on which are fixed two upright hollow pillars. Half-way up these is fixed a tray for the gelatine solution. This tray is fitted into another below it containing water. A cross-bar or bridge on the top of the pillars carries two cork blocks, and the pills are fixed on needle-points inserted in the cork blocks, which are rotary, being worked by means of cog-wheels, set in motion by turning a handle at the top. The solution being melted by applying heat (by Bunsen or Fletcher's stove) to the water-bath, the bridge holding the cork blocks, with the pills, is pressed down into the solution. Springs in the supports cause it to spring back, and the handle is turned sharply backwards and for-

wards to allow the pills to dry off. After a while another batch can be done in the same way. The solution used was made from the following formula:—

|                              |    |    |           |
|------------------------------|----|----|-----------|
| French gelatine (gold label) | .. | .. | 2½ oz.    |
| Pulv. acid. boric.           | .. | .. | 120 gr.   |
| Mucilage (U.S.P.)            | .. | .. | 2 fl. oz. |
| Distilled water              | .. | .. | 7 fl. oz. |

Macerate the gelatine in the water to soften, add the boric acid slowly then the mucilage, and strain.

Keratine coating is seldom met with. It is a gum-like liquid, obtained by removing from horn all that is soluble in pepsin and hydrochloric acid, dissolved in ammonia, and evaporated till all trace of ammonia is gone. It was used in cases when pills were intended to pass through the stomach, being insoluble in the gastric juice. The pills should first be coated with cacao-butter and oily excipients used. Concentric coating occurred where it is necessary to give drugs to act in different parts of the alimentary canal, but it is seldom required.

The process of manufacturing capsules was also explained, the lecturer used a mixture of gelatine, 25 parts; glycerine, 10 parts; sugar, 8 parts; water, 45 parts.

Capsule-making was somewhat advanced for the dispensing-counter, and although the lecturer had succeeded in making a few containing almond oil, it occupied some time.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Read, of the Royal Naval Hospital, referred to the time when he used to coat pills with collodion. The pills were strung up like beads and dipped into the solution, whirled round and dried, each pill being separated by cutting between with the scissors, the patient taking the string in addition. The valuable hints on pill-coating contained in the "Art of Dispensing" were referred to by members present. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Cocks for his instructive lecture.

### PLYMOUTH AND DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the monthly meeting of the Senior Section of this Association held on Tuesday last a report was read on

#### THE INTERVIEWING OF PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

The delegates, Messrs. G. Breeze, F. Maitland, and Jas. Cocks, who were appointed on the occasion of the General Election for that purpose, gave the result of their interview held the previous week with Messrs. Hudson E. Kearley and E. J. C. Morton, M.P.'s for Devonport, who were visiting the constituency. Mr. Kearley was especially interested in, and spoke at some length on, the Limited Liabilities Companies Act, which it was considered would most probably come in at the next Session of Parliament. He hoped to take an active part in the debate on that Bill. He saw that the chemist and druggist was handicapped at the present time, as anyone had the opportunity of evading the Pharmacy Act by forming a limited company, no qualification being required. The system of one-man company was entirely unfair, and considering that the pharmacist was qualified for his business by examination he ought to be protected. With regard to the Poor-law regulations it was absurd to place Minor men, &c., and sick-bay stewards on the same footing as regards qualification for appointment as dispensers. The difficulty at present in getting the Privy Council to schedule poisons was mentioned by the deputation. It was stated that coroners and others are constantly forwarding resolutions, urging that certain poisons ought to be scheduled, to the Pharmaceutical Society. They, in turn, approach the Privy Council, and practically no notice is taken. This, the members also thought, deserved attention. The deputation felt very satisfied with the attention and interest manifested by their representatives in these pharmaceutical questions.

### BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

On January 29 a debate took place, at the meeting of this Association, on "The Pharmaceutical Society," Mr. T. F. Grindley (President B.J.A.P.) speaking for the Society, and Mr. C. A. Blamey against.

Mr. GRINDLEY gave a very clear statement of the advan-



tages and privileges which the chemist enjoyed through the instrumentality of the Society. He spoke of the state of things as they existed prior to its existence, with which the present state of affairs seemed to compare pretty favourably. He considered that they owed their social status and their professional position to the Society, which had gradually educated them up to the present standard. He thought that they all should do their utmost to support the Society, as it was to that body that they had to look for protection and for entire guidance in their professional career.

Mr. C. A. BLAMEY, in opposition, said he did not wonder that the Society lacked support, considering its lack of energy. To gain the confidence and support of the craft they should do, or try to do, something to further the interests of the profession at large. They should let chemists see that they were anxious to help them, and they would soon find that they would get more support. Things, no doubt, are better than they were fifty years ago, but they are not half so satisfactory as they might be. "Company pharmacy" is an example of the inertness of the Society. Had that sort of trading been nipped in the bud, how much better off we should have been now. So, too, could not something be done in regard to "dispensing and prescribing"? The benevolent fund has been about the best work the Society has done, and has met with the cordial support which it undoubtedly deserves. If the Society would only carry some such needed reform, they would win the support of the craft as a whole. They could utilise the time which they give to useless and ridiculous prosecutions, which bring ridicule on the profession, to much better purpose in doing something that was actually necessary.

A lively discussion followed.

## New Companies and Company News.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF GALICIA (LIMITED).**—Capital 100%, in 12 shares. Objects: To prospect, explore and test ground supposed to contain petroleum or other oil, and to sink wells for the purpose.

**CHOCTAW EXPLORATION COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 20,000%, in 12 shares. Objects: To purchase or otherwise acquire, develop, turn to account and deal with certain leases of mineral oil in the Choctaw Nation, in the Indian Territory, North America, and to enter into an agreement with E. D. Chadick.

**GEO. HICKTON & CO. (LIMITED).**—Capital 30,000%, in 10% shares. Objects: To acquire, take over as a going concern and carry on the business of a mineral and aerated water manufacturer, hop ale and ginger beer brewer, ale and stout bottler, and wine and spirit merchant carried on by George Hickton at Phoenix Works, Great Freeman Street and Forest Brewery, Alfreton, Notts. Mr. Geo. Hickton is to be Governing Director with 300% per annum.

**MILWALL CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,000%, in 12 shares. Objects: To work in England under licence patent No. 12,527 of June 28, 1895 for the extracts of high grade distillation from saw dust, wood waste, and other like substances, and to manufacture, sell and deal in chemicals, acetate of lime, acetic acid, methylic alcohol, charcoal, tar, &c. The first directors are:—Eduard Larsen, merchant, of 19 Eastcheap, E.C., Henry Ryding, clerk, of the same address; Henry C. Lancaster, merchant, of Leadenhall Buildings, E.C., and Edward M. Johnson, merchant, of the same address.

**VACUUM FOOD PRESERVING APPLIANCES (LIMITED).**—Capital 60,000%, in 12 shares. Objects: To acquire the patents of Frau Guillaume and Ewald Goldstein for the U.K., numbered 8,003 and 8,004 of 1892, and 2,543 of 1893, for improvements in jar-lid fasteners and improvements in closing-devices for preserve-jars and other receptacles; to enter into an agreement with John D. B. Lewis; and to carry on the business of manufacturers of bottles, jars, and any and every kind of receptacle or utensil now used or to be used for enclosing and preserving meat, fish, fruit, milk, vegetables, &c.

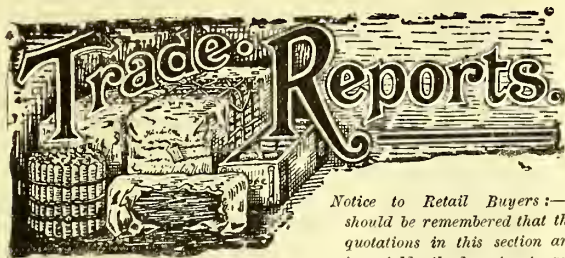
**JOHN TIMPSON & CO. (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000%, in 12 shares. Objects: To sell and deal in all the preparations and manufactures of Johnson and Johnson, of New York, and New Brunswick, The Upjohn Pill and Grannie Company, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and H. Weinhausen, of New York, and to carry on in the United Kingdom and elsewhere the business of general commission agents for the sale of proprietary and other goods. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—G. Hazelgrove, Clifton Road, Wallington, accountant; J. D. Jehu, Holly Lodge, Keston Park, Kent, solicitor; R. Jehu, 33 Mark Lane, E.C., solicitor; E. H. Selby, Albemarle Road, Beckenham, architect; C. Sharland, 43 Loudon Wall, E.C., merchant; J. Timpson, 12a Long Lane, London, merchant; T. Wrathall, 46 Elmsdale Road, Walthamstow, clerk. The first directors (to number three) are:—Chas. Sharland, Ernest H. Selby and John Timpson. Qualification, 100%. Remuneration, 50% per annum divided between them.

**FOREIGN CHEMISTS (LIMITED).**—The audited balance-sheet of this company, which took over the businesses of Wilcox & Co., Oxford Street, and Jozeau, Haymarket, with a capital of 52,000%, shows for the six months ending December 31 last was submitted, showing total sales 22,612l. 6s. 9d., and a net profit of 3,187l. 13s. 10d., and it was resolved that a dividend at the rate of 10% per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, be forthwith paid.

**LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).**—On February 1, in the Chancery Division of the High Court, Mr. Justice Stirling heard the petition of this company asking the Court to confirm a special resolution passed by the shareholders in favour of an alteration in one of their articles of association. The article in question gave the company power "to borrow money to the extent of the unpaid capital of the company." As all the capital was paid up long ago, the company desired to alter that article and take power "to borrow money for the purposes of the company." For the petitioners, Mr. Buckley, Q.C., said that the company was incorporated in 1865, and had been very successful. Its last issue of share capital was made at a premium of 200 per cent.; since its incorporation its average dividend had been 15 per cent.; and a reserve fund of 140,000% had been accumulated. In an affidavit made by the secretary of the company it was stated that the proposed alteration of the articles would enable the company to carry on its business more efficiently and economically. Its strong financial position would enable it to borrow money at a low rate of interest for its purposes, and that was better than resorting to an issue of more capital bearing high dividend. The company contemplated the acquisition of land and the erection of new premises. Its annual turnover was between 750,000% and 1,000,000%, and its assets were far more than enough to pay all its creditors. In these circumstances, the shareholders alone were interested in the proposed alteration of the article, and not one of them had dissented from the resolution. His Lordship granted the prayer of the petition.

**THE CHEMISTS' CLUB.**—As we go to press the house-warming of the Chemists' Club, 2 Farringdon Avenue, E.C., is at its height, but we do not propose to delay this issue in order to include a full report of the proceedings. The house-warming is taking the form of a smoking-concert, over which Mr. G. R. Barclay is to preside, and those who are to perform are Messrs. J. K. Campbell (tenor), J. C. Butterfield (basso), W. Fuller (violin), Stanley Gibson (bells, &c.), C. E. Nott, Ambrose Thorne, Walter Hengler, and Alec Mead (humorous), Arthur Strode (prestidigitateur), and Stuart Lane, R.A.M. (piano). One of our staff paid the club-room a visit during the day, and found a wonderful change upon it. The walls of the room have been decorated in dead Indian red, with a varnished sage-green dado, a comfort-yielding carpet covers part of the floor, and luxurious chairs and cosy fires make the club-room very inviting. The smoking-concert is to be kept up until midnight, as a large contingent of West-end chemists is expected after 10 o'clock. Those who wish to become members of the Club may now address Mr. H. T. Butler, Secretary, at the Club.





*Notice to Retail Buyers:—I should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes. Further points which should be borne in mind are that distributor generally has to bear the bulk of the freight-charges on the goods on their way from the producer to the retailer, and that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.*

42 CANNON STREET, E. C., February 6.

THE market in the course of this week has undergone comparatively few alterations. To-day's drug-auctions were fairly lengthy, and the innovation of bigger lots referred to in our last number has been short-lived, for the catalogues to-day were planned upon the old small-lot system. The sales dragged considerably, and there are few changes of importance to note. Cape aloes is rather easier. Asafoetida was difficult of sale, but Cape argol realised high prices. Peru balsam is tending easier. Buchu-leaves quiet. Sumatra benzoin rather easier. Balsam tolu keeps very firm. Crude camphor has varied this week, and its position remains uncertain. Croton-seed somewhat easier. Colocynth realised good prices. Maracaibo bark sold at lower rates. Dragon's-blood of common quality much easier. Cardamoms well competed for at some advance. Ergot of rye dull. Gamboge quiet. Fine guaiacum sold below valuations. Jalap and honey dull. Ipecacuanha about 2d. dearer for Rio, but rather easier for Carthagena. Insect-flowers are quoted higher. Kola steady. Kino somewhat easier. Myrrh sold cheaply. Musk very dull of sale. East Indian orris brought high prices. Cod-liver oil advancing and very firm. Essential oils quiet, with the exception of lemon, which is higher. Oil of cassia is dull of sale. Rhubarb, senna, and sarsaparilla unaltered. Spanish aniseed sold very cheaply. Vanilla slightly easier. Beeswax keeps firm, but Carnauba wax is slightly lower. In the chemical-market we have to report an advance in chlorate of potash, a continued scarcity in arsenic, and a rise in sulphate of copper; other chemicals are generally firm. Citric and tartaric acids quiet. Cream of tartar well maintained. Quinine is barely maintained in price. Quicksilver dull. Refined camphor has been reduced and again advanced to the former price. In outside articles shellac closes firmer. Carbolic acid is scarce and firmer. Spices are generally steady, but chillies and canary-seed are again easier. The Bank-rate remains 2 per cent., and bar-silver is quoted to-day at 30<sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. per oz.

Our correspondent at Bergen telegraphs on Thursday, February 6, that the weather in the fishing districts remains extremely stormy, and that up to date, since the commencement of the fishing, only 530,000 fish have been caught, compared with 2,430,000 fish at the corresponding date of last year. The output of medicinal oil up to the present is only 350 barrels, against 650 barrels in 1895. The price asked for best non-congealing

new season's oil is extremely high—viz., 220s. per barrel, f.o.b., but no business has yet been transacted.

The exports of cinchona-bark from Java in the month of January, 1896 (according to a cablegram) cinchona. amounted to 970,000 Amst. lbs.

**ACID SALICYLIC.**—A meeting of the syndicate manufacturers has been held at which the position of the article was discussed, but it was decided for the present to make no change in the official quotations.

**ACID (TARTARIC).**—Steady, at firm prices—viz., 1s. 3d. per lb. for *English* from the makers, and from 1s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 1s. 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for foreign. All tartar materials are very firm, and at to-day's sales a good supply of *Cape argol* (an article which has not been seen at the drug-sales lately) was well competed for. The supply consisted of 86 bags, of which 31 sold at 59s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt. for good bright grey, partly dusty, and from 53s. down to 30s. for medium to dark red.

**ALOEES.**—*Cape aloes* sold to-day at a decline of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. 28 cases out of 48 which were offered being disposed of at the following prices: fair to good bright hard 22s. to 22s. 6d.; ordinary to coarse from 20s. down to 18s. 6d. per cwt. A parcel of 24 cases, which had been declared for sale, was not landed in time for the auctions. *Curaçao aloes* in moderate supply at unchanged rates. For dark livery a bid of 31s. was refused. *Socotrine aloes* steady; 3 packages of good slightly soft quality selling at 90s. per cwt. A parcel of some fine aloes from Bombay, originally imported in 1892, was also shown at auction. At the time of its importation it sold at 12l. per cwt.: now it was bought in at 6l.

**AMBERGRIS.**—Business has been rather dull lately, and in consequence of the large supply now available prices have given away considerably. Fine grey ambergris might certainly be had at 100s. per oz., possibly considerably below that figure. At auction about 80 oz. were offered, and 13 oz. of inferior quality sold at from 45s. down to 35s. per oz. for mixed quality; for fair grey, half dark, from 70s. to 75s. per oz. was asked.

**ARECA-NUTS.**—Sixteen bags sold at unaltered prices—viz., from 10s. for damp to 11s. 6d. per cwt. for sound quality.

**ARSENIC** is still almost unobtainable on the spot, the small supply being practically in the hands of one firm, who although they nominally quote 18l. for best white powder could only deliver a few packages at a time at that figure. There is, however, little confidence in the maintenance of the prices beyond the beginning of next month. *German* is said to offer at 17l. 10s. per ton, nett ex ship.

**ASAFOETIDA.**—Quiet. Of 206 packages from Bombay and Bassorah only a few sold at 30s. per cwt. for common quality. Good pale detached almonds were bought in at 95s. per cwt.

**BAEL-FRUIT.**—Two cases of whole peeled fruit from Bombay were offered; the appearance was good, but owing to the neglected state of the market the parcel only realised 1d. per lb.

**BALSAM COPAIBA.**—At auction three casks thick bright yellow *Maranham* of direct import were bought in at 2s. per lb., and 4 casks of dark brown thick balsam at 1s. 7d. per lb.

**BALSAM OF PERU** is easier. At auction 2 cases of fair quality elicited no bid when put up at 8s. 3d. per lb. We believe that good balsam might be had on the spot at 8s. 6d. per lb.

**BALSAM TOLU.**—Very firmly held; 10 packages of genuine quality were sold: part of this was bought in at 2s. 2d. per lb.; but for another lot the extreme price of 3s. per lb. was asked.

**BENZOIN.**—*Sumatra* gum was in pretty heavy supply to-day, 155 cases being placed in auction, of which 51 sold at rather irregular rates, one or two lots realising full prices, but the bulk being from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. lower. The following rates were paid:—fine seconds, small to medium almonds, fair packed, 8l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.; good bold almondy pale, 8l. 5s. to 8l. 10s.; fair seconds, rather false packed, 7l.; ordinary, old fracture yellow centres, false

Cod-liver Oil  
Telegram.



packed ends, 5*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. Of *Siam* gum the large quantity of 65 packages was down, but only seven sold, without reserve, at 102*s.* 6*d.* to 105*s.* per cwt. for small almonds and siftings of fair colour in hard block. Small almonds in hard block were bought in at 10*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. There was a quantity of *Siam* gum offered which had been imported as long ago as 1887. *Palembang* benzoin neglected.

**BUCHU-LEAVES.**—Unchanged and in fair supply, 49 bales being offered, of which, however, only 3 or 4 sold at 5*l.* per lb. for good bright round green, and 3*d.* for yellowish leaves. This shows no alteration in the position of the article.

**CALUMBA.**—Of 114 bags, imported *via* Bombay and Hamburg, 15 of ordinary dark quality sold at the low figure of 9*s.* per cwt.

**CAMPHOR (CRUDE).**—The amount of business transacted during the slump of last week is estimated at very different figures in various quarters. One thing, however, appears to be certain—viz., that the syndicate made a great and possibly fatal mistake by allowing the quotations to drop to such an extent as they have done. The lowest figure at which actual business was done during the depression was, we believe, 15*l.*, c.i.f., for *Formosa* camphor. At that figure considerable quantities changed hands, over 800 piculs being taken by continental manufacturers, and other considerable quantities for account of American and other makers. The syndicate operators then apparently awoke to the gravity of the situation, and went into the market—less, it is thought, for the actual purpose of securing supplies than in order to “make a quotation.” They accomplished this purpose by purchasing *Formosa* camphor at 170*s.* c.i.f., although it is said that they could have bought it at much lower figures if that had suited their purpose. At the end of the week the market closed nominally firm, with business at 167*s.* 6*d.* for *Formosa* camphor, February-March shipment, c.i.f. The present week opened nominally still better—viz., at 175*s.* for the same position; but on Wednesday 400 piculs sold, at 170*s.* c.i.f., near at hand, and 165*s.* c.i.f., for February-April shipment, showing a renewed decline. The fact seems to be that the supplies coming forward from *Formosa* are very much larger than had been expected. *Japanese* camphor is scarce, and firmly held. It is said that bids of 177*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f., have been refused for a parcel near at hand, and that subsequently 200 piculs sold at 180*s.* c.i.f. *Formosa* closes weak with sellers at 165*s.* c.i.f.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED).**—One of the German importers reduced his quotation on Monday last by 1*d.* per lb., thereby bringing bells down to 2*s.* 0½*d.* for ton lots. On the next day, however, he again raised his price to the old figure, and the market therefore closes at 2*s.* 1½*d.* for bells in ton lots. In the meantime some buyers have been fortunate enough to secure supplies at the temporary reduction.

**CARDAMOMS.**—In moderate supply, 123 packages being offered, and 78 sold at very firm to slightly higher prices, competition being very good for all kinds. The following prices were paid:—*Ceylon-Mysore*: medium to bold pale full, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.*; medium pale to yellow good, from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*; small to medium fair pale, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; ditto brownish, 1*s.* 11*d.*; small to medium, partly split and yellow, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* *Malabar*, small to medium round, brownish, 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. *Mangalore*, good soft pale, 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. *Cardamom-seed* sold very readily at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** is not very plentiful, but offers at 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for good quality on the spot. At auction 70 bags fair but rather thick and mixed were bought in at 21*s.* per cwt.

**CASCARILLA.**—Two bales of fair silvery broken quill realised the high price of 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

**CINCHONA.**—Several parcels of *South American* bark were shown to-day, and a fair proportion found buyers. Of 66 bales *Maracaibo*, 54 sold at a decline of about 2*d.* per lb., 6½*d.* to 7*d.* being accepted for good sound, and from 6*d.* down to 4*d.* for damaged bark. Of cultivated flat *Bolivian* (*Calisaya*) 54 packages sold at a slight advance, sound bringing 9*d.*; damaged, from 8½*d.* down to 3*d.* per lb. A parcel of *Cartagena* was bought in at 7*d.* per lb., and 4 cases *Red bark* rather pale in colour, small to medium chips, imported from *Guayaquil*, was bought in at 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. *East Indian* barks attracted no attention.

**COLOCYNTH.**—*Spanish* is in somewhat considerable supply, 44 packages being offered at the sales. Good *Malaga*, partly broken and seedy, is held for 1*s.* per lb. A fine parcel from *Almeria* was bought in at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and a dull one at 10*d.* per lb. *Turkish* colocynth very firmly held and well competed for: 7 packages sold to-day at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for good bright pale, and 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for rather duller quality.

**COPPER SULPHATE.**—Dearer. *Anchor* 16*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* 15*s.*, other brands 15*l.* 15*s.*; *Liverpool*, 16*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—Very firm. Best white crystals 106*s.*, powder 108*s.* to 110*s.* per cwt.

**CROTON-SEED** easier. Twenty bags of rather dark seed from *Colombo* realised from 40*s.* to 41*s.* at to-day's auctions.

**CUBEBS** were not very plentiful at to-day's sales, but there is no demand for the drug at present. Fair brown berries from *Singapore*, not stalky, were bought in at from 32*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* per cwt.

**DRAGONS BLOOD.**—It is reported that fine fiery finger in reed has been sold privately for shipment to the States at 9*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., the same price as that recently paid for this quality at auction. But at the public sales to-day the price of common grades declined very considerably. Thirty-four cases were offered, and of these 14 sold as follows:—Damp saucers of dull colour from *Singapore* at 4*l.*, rising to 4*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., bold fair block at 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt., fine bright lump at 8*l.* per cwt. Four cases of dull very damp broken finger, out of reed, sold at 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. The last price paid at auction for this quality was 6*l.*; and the decline therefore averages fully 20*s.* per cwt.

**ERGOT-OF-RYE.**—Quiet, at low prices. Twenty-six bags of fair small *Continental* ergot sold “without reserve” at 6*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb., and for 18 bags of fair *Russian* 7*d.* per lb. is the limit. Good bright *Spanish* ergot was bought in to-day at 9*d.* per lb.

**GALANGAL.**—Prices are easier. A parcel of 50 bales was shown at auction, for which the limit is said to have been reduced to 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., but notwithstanding this there were no buyers.

**GAMBOGE.**—Plentiful; 57 cases were offered to-day, but the demand was not equal to the supply, and the whole quantity was bought in at from 11*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., for good bright, part cakey, pipe of fair orange fracture, down to 9*l.* per cwt. for fair, partly dull and soft pickings.

**GENTIAN-ROOT.**—For 4 bales of bold root a bid of 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was refused to-day.

**GUAIACUM.**—A parcel of 8 cases (weighing 1,358 lbs.) of beautiful guaiacum in large masses weighing from 120 to 280 lbs. each, offered at to-day's auctions. It was expected that from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* per lb. would be realised for this lot, but the parcel only brought from 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb. We have heard it said that this guaiacum was derived from a different source to that which usually supplies our market.

**GUARANA.**—It is said that for supplies described as of “good quality,” 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. is the price.

**GUM ACACIA.**—*Soudan* sorts were in pretty large supply at the auctions, but the bulk was bought in without competition, except one lot of 35 bales, partly soft yellow to very dusty sorts, from *Suez*, which sold, without reserve, at from 55*s.* to 55*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Three cases of very glassy yellow picked gum brought 64*s.* per cwt.

**HONEY.**—The supply was rather extensive, but poor as regards quality. No *Jamaican* honey was offered, and of the other kinds very little was sold. Nine cases good thick orange honey from *Brisbane* sold at 34*s.* per cwt., and 4 cases good thick greyish *New Zealand* honey brought 20*s.* per cwt. A parcel of fair clean bright *Californian* honey was bought in at from 30*s.* to 32*s.* per cwt.

**INSECT-FLOWERS.**—In London business remains rather quiet, but in Trieste prices are steadily advancing and a brisk trade is reported. Present quotations are for open flowers from 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* f.o.b., half closed according to quality from 70*s.* to 92*s.* 6*d.* f.o.b., and for cultivated closed flowers from 108*s.* to 125*s.* f.o.b.

**IPECACUANHA.**—At auction *Brazilian* (*Rio*), of which 36 packages were offered, was in good demand, and firmly



held. Eighteen bales sold at an advance of about 2d. per lb. on the last auction rates, 5s. 6d. per lb. being paid for good sound to slightly damaged fleshy; 5s. 3d. to 5s. 5d. for fair to good slightly damaged; and 5s. 2d. for second-class damaged root; while sound, but very woody, realised 4s. 9d. per lb. *Colombian (Carthagen root)*: Eighteen bags were offered, and 12 of these sold at 4s. to 4s. 1d. per lb. for stout, but slightly damaged quality, showing a reduction of 1d. to 2d. per lb. on the previous auction rates.

**JABORANDI.**—Fine quality was exceedingly scarce, only two parcels of broken brown and stalky leaves were shown, for which 1s. 3d. per lb. is the limit.

**JALAP.**—Very quiet. Nine hales small to bold, fair, partly pale *Vera Cruz* were bought in to-day at 9½d. per lb. For a parcel of 26 hales fair *Vera Cruz* root a bid of 8d. per lb. was refused, the parcel being bought in at 10d. per lb.

**JAMBUL SEED.**—Two cases were shown to-day, of which one of broken seed sold at 10d. per lb., whole seed being bought in at 1s. 2d. per lb.

**KINO.**—We refer, on another page, to the source of the new (or, rather, re-discovered old) kino from Africa, which is now offered for sale privately. At auction to-day three packages of a drug described as "kino" were offered. One 37-lb. box of a dark astringent gum was bought in at 20s. per lb. nominally; for the other, a quite dark, glittering, non-astringent gum, 15½ per cwt. was asked. No bids were made. The principal holder of *East Indian* kino has reduced his quotation for quantities, and now offers 1 cwt. lots of best *Cochin* quality at 13s. 6d. per lb.

**KOLA.**—Nineteen bags were shown to-day. One bag sold at 1s. per lb. for good bright brown, washed; another, rather darker in colour, at 9d. per lb., "subject to approval." For five bags of fair chips 10½d. per lb. is asked.

**KOLA NUTS.**—The market is rather brisker and sales of fair African are being made privately at up to 7d. per lb.

**MUSK.**—Dull of sale, although the reports from China agree in describing the market there as very firm. It is said that firms who have for many years been in the habit of receiving regular consignments of musk cannot obtain any now on account of the steady buying demand for American and French account. Musk in very small supply to-day, and 6 tins of first pile *Tonquin* pods were all bought in; thin blue small to bold and well-dried pods partly slightly broken at 80s.; medium to bold well trimmed, grey skinned at 62s. 6d. per oz. A tin of small to medium black, round, unsorted *Tunnan* pods was bought in at 35s. per oz., and a quantity of ordinary dull to good *Nepaul* grain at from 30s. to 50s. per oz. The stock in the warehouse in London is said not to exceed 130 tins, which is about two-thirds of an average supply.

**MYRRH.**—Quite neglected, and difficult to sell except at lower rates. A reduction in price was taken for a few lots at auction to-day, fifteen out of 112 bags selling at 6l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. for fine picked (a comparatively good figure), 55s. per cwt. for good clean siftings, and 55s. per cwt. for ordinary dark Aden sorts.

**OIL (COD-LIVER).**—Remains exceedingly firm. Telegrams received from Lofoden on Tuesday announce that up to that date there has practically been no crop, and that the result of the fishing arrivals is worse than it has ever been before, the fish being small, and the livers yielding practically no oil. Several of the importers refuse to make quotations for new oil, but one of them states that he expects the price to commence at from 180s. to 190s. per barrel c.i.f. Later reports say that from 650 to 700 livers are required to produce one hectolitre of liver, and that all the supplies have been withdrawn. For old oil, on the spot, 185s. seems to be the lowest price, although a few days ago owners would probably have been willing to take 145s. On January 25 no official report had yet been issued, but the production of the winter fisheries was thought to have been only 400 barrels of medicinal oil at the most. We hear that another parcel of new oil has been rejected at Hamburg on the ground of insufficiency of quality. At auction to-day 5 casks of ordinary dark yellow 1895 *Norwegian* oil sold at 140s. per barrel. We believe that shortly afterwards the buyer was offered 160s. for his purchase. Ten casks *Newfoundland* oil were bought in at 6s. per gallon.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—*English oil of caraway* has been raised in price by some manufacturers 6s. 3d. per lb. being now quoted for the best quality. *Otto of rose* is exceedingly firm, and as there is said to be practically no stock left in the producing country it is difficult to execute wholesale orders. *Oil of lemon* is rising sharply, reports from Italy quoting higher prices almost from day to day. It is said to be now certain that the output of oil of lemon will be only one-half of that of last year. The citral percentage of the oil is said to be considerably below last season's, 65 per cent. being the highest, and we hear of firms who are contemplating abandoning the sale by citral guarantee. Quotations, according to quality, run from 3s. 10d. up to 5s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b. Eleven cases of white *Peppermint oil* from New York, bearing Cocking's (Japan) labels were bought in at 6s. 9d. per lb.; a parcel of yellow Japanese oil (*via Hamburg*) at 6s. 6d. per lb. A case of 11 bottles *écuelle* expressed *Lime oil* from Dominica sold cheaply to-day at 4s. 9d. per lb., and a similar parcel of *Seville-orange oil* from the same island at 4s. 6d. per lb. Good yellow *Rose oil* from Bombay is held for 4½d. per oz.; settlings sold at 1d. to 1½d. per oz. *Citronella* oil is quiet; two drums shown at auction were bought in at 2s. 2d. per lb., but no bid of 2s. per lb. could be obtained. The quotation for arrival is 1s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., shipment within the next six months. Ten casks dark-coloured *Camphor oil* from Hamburg, although offered without reserve, were bought in at auction. A quantity of *Cinnamon oil* was bought in at from 1s. 8d. per oz. down to 9d. per oz. Three cases *Leaf oil* were bought in at 5d. per oz. *Star-anise oil* steady at 10s. 1½d. per lb. on the spot. *Eucalyptus oil* in plentiful supply. A parcel of 48 cases of a new brand ("Stockrider") in 4-oz. bottles was bought in. It is held for 46s. per gross bottles. For a case of Australian *Sandalwood oil* a bid of 7s. per lb. was refused. Two bottles of *M. de la Cruz's* second-quality Manila *Ylang-ylang* sold cheaply at 3s. 3d. per oz. *Cassia oil* rather neglected. Several parcels of low strength were shown to-day. "Yee Tack" brand (45 per cent.) was bought in at 6s.; for "Van Loong" (53-55 per cent.) a bid of 5s. per lb. is to be submitted.

**OILS AND SPIRITS.**—*German potato spirit* remains firm, at its recent advance, from 6½d. to 7½d. per gallon in bond naked, c.i.f., being still the quotation. *Methylated spirit*, 1s. 8d. per gallon naked. Solvent coal-tar *Naphtha*, 90 to 95 per cent., 1s. 3d.; crude 30 per cent., 10d. per gallon.

**OPIUM.**—The first arrivals of new crop *Persian* of fine quality have come to hand, and are held from 13s. to 13s. 3d. per lb. There is no change in the position of Turkish opium.

**ORANGE-PEEL.**—Quiet and neglected. Good *Malta* peel sold at 1s. per lb.; fair sound *Tripoli* at 8d. per lb.

**ORRIS.**—The only variety offered at to-day's drug-auctions was *East Indian* orris, of which 70 bales sold readily at full prices—rather dark, slightly damaged but hold, 35s.; dull and damp, partly damaged, at from 29s. down to 15s. per cwt.

**PHENACETIN.**—The price of Bayer's brand from the manufacturers remains 14s. 3d. per lb. nominally. One or two of the other makers have also raised their quotation to 10s. per lb., but others still offer nominally at 5s. 6d., and there is a plentiful supply at low rates in second-hand.

**POTASH (CHLORATE).**—Has again been advanced this week, the London quotation being now 4½d. per lb., and that in Liverpool 4½d. f.o.b. The advance is due to the fact that the U.A.C. now hold control of the market, inasmuch as the competing *Swedish* brand has been all sold for some time ahead. A further advance seems to be in contemplation.

**QUININE.**—Must be quoted easier. It is said that about 8,000 oz. of H. B. bulk in second-hand was sold this week at 13½d., but we believe there might now be sellers at 13½d. per oz. A considerable quantity of old Milan quinine has lately been sold at a slight reduction on the market quotations for ordinary *German* brands. At to-day's auctions six 1,000 oz. cases of *Imperial* quinine were bought in, at 1s. 2d. per oz.

**RHUBARB.**—Without alteration. Of 85 cases offered to-day 25 sold at steady prices: *Shensi*, medium to hold rough coat, partly very wormy, pinky fracture, round, at 1s. 2d. per lb. subject to approval; ordinary low wormy ditto at 9d. per lb. *Canton*, medium to hold fair coat, round, grey



and pinky fracture, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; good ditto, 1s. 1d.; and fair flat pickings, 10½d. per lb. *High-dried*, small to medium good flat, bright fracture, 10½d. to 11d. per lb.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—*Honduras* root is in fair supply, but no sales were made at to-day's auctions, 35 serons being all bought in, sound, at 1s. 4d., the "vermin-eaten" at 1s. 3d. per lb. Of fair *Grey Jamaican* root, six bales sold, subject to approval, at 1s. 4d. per lb.; while for 7 bales damaged *Lima-Jamaican* 11½d. per lb. was accepted.

**SENEGAL.**—Five bales, of rather ordinary quality and without aroma to speak of, brought 1s. 1d. per lb. to-day.

**SENA.**—There was scarcely any supply worth mentioning of this drug. About 46 packages of *Alexandrian* were bought in at nominal prices, and of 50 bales *Tinevelly* about half sold at from 3d. per lb. for medium greenish down to 1d. for common dark specky leaves.

**TONCA BEANS.**—Several parcels of good frosted *Pará* beans were bought in to-day at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., for good frosted quality, and 5 cases common foxy sold at 7d. to 7½d. per lb.

**VANILLA.**—To-day's supply was fairly considerable, but the demand showed some falling off, and prices on the whole were easier, about half of the supply remaining unsold. The prices paid were as follows:—Fine crystallised, 6½ to 8 inches, 24s. to 26s. 6d.; ditto, 7 to 9 inches, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; 4½ to 6½ inches, 21s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; fair, 6 to 7 inches, 19s. 6d. to 21s.; medium brownish, 4 to 6½ inches, 14s. 6d. to 18s.; ordinary dry brown and foxy, from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per lb.

**VARIOUS DRUGS.**—The following lots were among others offered at auction, for which either no bids were made, or of which the importance, so far as the sale is concerned, was extremely slight. *Coca leaves*: 3 bales of small broken, from Rotterdam, sold at 1s. per lb. *Cannabis Indica*: 155 robbins of rather stalky herb realised no bid at auction. *Chinese cantharides*: 10 cases of fair quality, newly imported from Shanghai, were bought in at 1s. 1d. per lb., two bags of *Kombé strophanthus*, at 3s. 9d. per lb., and 5 bales of *Winter's bark*, said to be of genuine quality, imported *via* Hamburg, were bought in without mention of price. *Galbanum gum*: one 18½-lb. tin of fine but soft quality was shown; a bid of 2s. per lb. was refused for it, 3s. 6d. being the limit. *Koussou*: a parcel of dull and dusty flowers, of fair colour, was bought in to-day at 1s. per lb., and 2 cases of fair bright *Kamala* at 10d. per lb. Two cases of a gnm resembling *Tragacanth*, and newly-imported from Bombay, were bought in without mention of price. The article appeared to be genuine *tragacanth*, but was either damaged or badly collected, its appearance being very singular.

**WAX (BEES).**—Firm, but unchanged. Several parcels were offered to-day, but they included nothing of especially fine quality. Fair *Madagascar* wax brought 6l. 15s. per cwt. Good orange *Jamaican* wax brought 8l. per cwt., a high price; fair to good *Zanzibar*, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 2s. 6d.; and dull slaty to bright *Australian*, 6l. to 6l. 15s. per cwt. Twenty-six packages greyish bleached *Bombay* wax brought 6l. 10s. per cwt.; and 8 packages of brown *South American* from 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. per cwt.

**WAX (JAPAN)** remains very firm. At auction 70 cases of good pale squares were bought in at 35s. per cwt. Privately the quotation for shipment is 37s. per cwt., "c.i.f."

#### The Smyrna Opium Market.

Our Smyrna correspondent, writing on January 25, states that, during the week ending on that day, 22 cases of opium were sold at the following rates:—*Yerli Talequale*, from 68 to 70 piastres per oke; and *Adetta* at from 66 to 67 piastres per oke. The market opened dull without buyers, and with every prospect of lower rates; but when the week was half over a buyer appeared on the market and paid a slight advance. Consequently, the position of the article at the close was uncertain. The arrivals up to date amounted to 3,330 cases, against 1,762 at the corresponding date of last year.

#### The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on February 5, says that of *Acacia gums Sudan sorts* continue to sell in small

lots at late rates, owners holding for 55s. to 60s. per cwt. for good consuming qualities. There continues to be a good inquiry for Niger gum, but without leading to business, owing to the limited selection offering. *Sulphate of copper* has been selling very freely this week, several hundreds of tons being sold at 16l. to 16l. 10s. per ton. Of *Kola-nuts* about 77 bags have been sold at 6d. to 7d. for export, and fresh have been held at 9d. per lb. *Canary-seed* is steady, at 33s. to 35s. per quarter for bright clean Turkish. *Cream of tartar* maintains the recent advance very fully, and 105s. to 107s. 6d. is asked for first white French. *Chlorate of potash* has advanced during the week to 4½d., less usual discount, and the tone of the market is very firm. *Castor oil* is a shade easier at 2½d. for good seconds Calcutta, and the same price for first pressure French, or a shade less, and 2½d. for second pressure French. *Guinea grains* have been selling in quantity for export at prices recently ruling. *Fenugreek-seeds* are very firmly held at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. for Egyptian and 8s. to 8s. 6d. for Bombay. *Chilian aniseed* is firmly held for 22s. 6d. per cwt., with but little offering. *Powdered white arsenic* is firmly held for 17l. to 17l. 10s. *Potashes* are in limited demand, at 22s. 6d. for pots, and 37s. 6d. for pearlashes. *Turpentine* is in moderate request, at 21s. 6d.

### Recent Chemistry.

**CHOLESTERIN OR ISOCHOLESTERIN** has hitherto been regarded as the characteristic alcoholic constituent of wool-fat, but L. Darmstaedter and J. Lifschütz (*Berichte*, xxviii. p. 3133) have succeeded in isolating from the products of partial saponification of wool-fat two new alcohols of the olefine series, which have the composition  $C_{10}H_{20}O$  and  $C_{11}H_{22}O$ , and therefore show that there is a difference between wool-fat and a pure cholesterolin fat. These new compounds are left undissolved when the concentrated alkaline lyes are extracted with dilute alcohol, and are separated from each other by their different solubility in ether. The lower homologue is insoluble in ether, and very hygroscopic, the higher soluble and non-hygroscopic. Both consist of white crystalline powders, absorbing bromine and oxidisable to acids by chromic acid, and are probably lower homologues of Marchetti's lanolin-alcohol  $C_{12}H_{24}O$ .

**CAFFEINE.**—Professor Emil Fischer and M. Ach, in a paper dealing with the synthesis of caffeine (*Berichte*, xxviii. p. 3135), states that the difficulty hitherto in converting uric acid into xanthine, and thence building up caffeine, is owing to the difference in the constitutional arrangement of these isomeric bodies. Having appreciated this difference, they have succeeded in making  $\gamma$  dimethyl uric acid, and from that, by interaction with phosphorus pentachloride, chlorotheophylline was produced, which, on reduction and methylation, yielded caffeine. The process is interesting, from the theoretical view, but holds out no hope of immediate synthetic production of caffeine on a commercial scale.

**THE SO-CALLED LIEBIG'S CONDENSER.**—Professor Kaulbaum, of Basle, calls attention (*Berichte*, xxix. p. 69) to the fact that a condenser, similar to that usually called Liebig's, was described by Professor Weigel in a Göttingen dissertation, March 25, 1771 (Liebig was born May 13, 1803). The *Berichte* prints a facsimile of the drawing. Liebig himself, in his "Handbuch der Chemie" (1843), attributes it to Professor Götting, who described it in his almanack of 1794.

**ISONARCOTINE**,  $C_{22}H_{23}NO$ , is, according to Professor C. Liebermann (*Berichte*, xxix. p. 183), formed by the action of opianic acid on hydrocotarnin in concentrated sulphuric acid. It gives, with pure concentrated sulphuric acid, a beautiful carmine colour, said to be the finest of the alkaloid group.

In the same number of the *Berichte* Professor Ferd. Tiemann writes at some length on the formula proposed by Bredt for camphor and the terpenes, and the number also contains papers on optically-active  $\alpha$ -pipercoline and valerianic acid.

**APROPPOS** of the new photography the *Liverpool Echo* says, "The germicide action of direct sunlight lies chiefly in the rays at the violent end of the spectrum."



## Price-list.

THE following are the current wholesale market quotations of heavy chemicals, coal-tar products, and oils not specially enumerated in other parts of the Trade-report.

| Articles   | Price,<br>February, 1896 |
|--|--------------------------|
| <b>ACID—</b>   |                          |
| Acetic, sp. gr. 1040 (from acetate of soda) .. per ton | 17 0 0                   |
| 25 per cent. (from acetate of lime) .. ..              | 6 15 0                   |
| Boric, crystals .. .. per cwt.                         | 1 9 6                    |
| Powder .. ..   | 1 11 6                   |
| Carbolic, crystals, 34°-35° C. .. .. per lb.           | 0 0 6½                   |
| 39°-40° C. .. ..                                       | 0 0 7½                   |
| Crude, 60 per cent. .. .. per gall.                    | 0 1 10                   |
| 75 per cent. .. ..                                     | 0 2 1½                   |
| Liquefied .. ..  | —                        |
| Creylic .. ..  | 0 0 11                   |
| Citric, B.P. .. .. per lb.                             | 0 1 2½                   |
| Oxalic .. ..   | 0 0 3½                   |
| Picric, crystals .. ..                                 | 0 0 10                   |
| Tartaric, B.P. .. ..                                   | 0 1 3                    |
| <b>ALKALI—</b>   |                          |
| White, 48 per cent .. .. per ton                       | 4 10 0                   |
| 50 per cent. .. ..                                     | 4 15 0                   |
| 52 per cent. .. ..                                     | 5 0 0                    |
| <b>ALUM—</b>   |                          |
| Lump, in casks .. ..                                   | 4 17 6                   |
| Ground, in bags .. ..                                  | 5 12 6                   |
| <b>ALUMINA—</b>  |                          |
| Carbonate .. .. per cwt.                               | 1 17 6                   |
| Sulphate, pure white lumps .. .. per ton               | 3 15 0                   |
| Crushed .. ..  | 3 17 6                   |
| <b>AMMONIA—</b>  |                          |
| Carbonate .. .. per lb.                                | 0 0 3½                   |
| Muriate, white .. .. per cwt.                          | 1 5 0                    |
| Grey .. ..   | 1 10 0                   |
| Sal ammoniac, first white .. ..                        | 1 19 0                   |
| Second .. ..   | 1 17 0                   |
| Sulphate, Leith .. .. per ton                          | 8 7 6                    |
| Hull .. ..   | 8 8 9                    |
| Liverpool .. ..  | 8 8 9                    |
| Beckton .. ..  | 8 5 0                    |
| <b>ANILINE—</b>  |                          |
| Oil .. .. per lb.                                      | 0 0 8½                   |
| Salt .. ..   | 0 0 7½                   |
| <b>ANTHRACENE—</b>                                     |                          |
| A grade .. .. per unit                                 | 0 0 11½                  |
| B grade .. ..  | 0 0 9½                   |
| <b>ARSENIC—</b>  |                          |
| Lump, best white .. .. per ton                         | 27 0 0                   |
| Powder, best white .. ..                               | 18 0 0                   |
| <b>BARIUM—</b>   |                          |
| Carbonate precipitated .. ..                           | 8 10 0                   |
| Mineral .. ..  | 4 0 0                    |
| Chloride calcined .. ..                                | 6 5 0                    |
| Crystals .. ..   | 7 5 0                    |
| Sulphide .. ..   | 5 0 0                    |
| Sulphate (blanc fixe) .. ..                            | 7 5 0                    |
| <b>BENZOL—</b>   |                          |
| 90 per cent. .. .. per gall.                           | 0 2 0                    |
| 50-90 per cent. .. ..                                  | 0 1 8                    |
| <b>BLEACHING-POWDER—</b>                               |                          |
| Hardwood casks .. .. per ton                           | 7 0 0                    |
| Softwood casks .. ..                                   | 7 5 0                    |
| <b>CAKE—</b>   |                          |
| Cottonseed .. ..                                       | 3 15 0                   |
| Linseed .. ..  | 6 5 0                    |
| <b>COPPER—</b>   |                          |
| Sulphate (Anchor) .. ..                                | 16 15 0                  |
| <b>CREASOTE OIL—</b>                                   |                          |
| Filtered .. .. per gall.                               | 0 0 2                    |
| Ordinary liquid .. ..                                  | 0 0 1½                   |
| <b>IRON SULPHATE—</b>                                  |                          |
| (Green copperas) Lancashire .. .. per ton              | 1 18 0                   |
| Welsh .. ..  | 1 16 6                   |
| <b>LEAD—</b>   |                          |
| Acetate, white .. ..                                   | 23 0 0                   |
| Brown .. ..  | 18 0 0                   |
| Nitrate .. ..  | 19 0 0                   |
| <b>LIME—</b>   |                          |
| Acetate, brown .. ..                                   | 7 0 0                    |
| Grey .. ..   | 10 0 0                   |
| Carbide (acetate of calcium) .. ..                     | 25 0 0                   |
| <b>MAGNESIUM—</b>                                      |                          |
| Carbonate .. .. per cwt.                               | 1 17 6                   |
| Sulphate (Epsom salts) .. .. per ton                   | 3 0 0                    |
| <b>NAPHTHA—</b>  |                          |
| Coal-tar, crude, 30 p. c., at 120° C. .. .. per gall.  | 0 0 10                   |
| Solvent, 90 p. c., at 160° C. .. ..                    | 0 1 6                    |
| 95 p. c., at 163° C. .. ..                             | 0 1 3½                   |
| 90 p. c., at 190° C. .. ..                             | 0 1 1                    |
| Wood, Miscible, 60 o.p. .. ..                          | 0 3 0                    |
| Solvent .. ..  | 0 3 3                    |
| <b>NAPHTHALENE-OL—</b>                                 |                          |
| English .. .. per lb.                                  | —                        |

| Articles   | Price,<br>February, 1896 |
|--|--------------------------|
| <b>OILS—</b>   |                          |
| Castor, first Calcutta .. .. per lb.                 | £ s. d.<br>0 0 3½        |
| Second .. ..   | 0 0 3½                   |
| Madras .. ..   | —                        |
| First pressings, French .. .. per ton                | 21 10 0                  |
| Second .. ..   | 20 10 0                  |
| Cocanut, Ceylon .. .. per cwt.                       | 1 2 9                    |
| Cochiu .. ..   | 1 7 0                    |
| Cottonseed, crude .. ..                              | 0 14 0                   |
| Refined, Liverpool .. ..                             | 0 17 6                   |
| American .. ..                                       | —                        |
| Linseed .. ..  | 1 0 0                    |
| Olive, Spanish .. .. per tun                         | 30 0 0                   |
| Syrian .. ..   | —                        |
| Moroccan .. ..                                       | 31 10 0                  |
| Candiot .. ..  | 19 10 0                  |
| Palm, Lagos .. .. per ton                            | 1 2 0                    |
| Cameroons, &c. .. ..                                 | —                        |
| Petroleum, Amer. ord. good .. .. per gall.           | 0 0 5½                   |
| Water-white .. ..                                    | 0 0 7½                   |
| Russian .. ..  | 0 0 5½                   |
| Rape, crude .. .. per cwt.                           | 1 3 9                    |
| Refined .. ..  | 1 5 3                    |
| Jamba .. ..  | 1 2 6                    |
| Ravison .. ..  | 0 19 0                   |
| <b>PHOSPHORUS—</b>                                   |                          |
| Wedges .. .. per lb.                                 | 0 2 0                    |
| Sticks .. ..   | 0 2 1                    |
| <b>PITCH .. .. per ton</b>                           | <b>1 16 0</b>            |
| <b>POTASSIUM—</b>                                    |                          |
| Bichromate, English and Scotch deliveries .. per lb. | 0 0 4½                   |
| Export .. ..   | 0 0 4½                   |
| Chlorate .. ..                                       | 0 0 4½                   |
| Nitrate saltpetre, casks .. .. per cwt.              | 1 1 9                    |
| ditto kegs .. ..                                     | 1 2 9                    |
| Prussiate, yellow .. .. per lb.                      | 0 0 8½                   |
| <b>SODIUM—</b>                                       |                          |
| Aluminate .. .. per cwt.                             | 2 5 0                    |
| Borate (borax) crystals .. ..                        | 0 19 6                   |
| Powdered .. ..                                       | 1 0 6                    |
| Bichromate, English and Scotch deliveries .. per lb. | 0 0 3½                   |
| Export .. ..   | 0 0 3½                   |
| Bicarbonate .. .. per ton                            | 6 5 0                    |
| Carbonate, caustic soda ash .. ..                    | 4 5 0                    |
| Carbonated .. ..                                     | 4 0 0                    |
| Alkali, 52 per cent. .. ..                           | 3 12 6                   |
| Soda crystals .. ..                                  | 2 2 6                    |
| Chlorate .. .. per lb.                               | 0 0 6½                   |
| Hydrate, 77 p. c. caustic soda .. .. per ton         | 9 5 0                    |
| 74 per cent. .. ..                                   | 8 5 0                    |
| 70 per cent. .. ..                                   | 7 15 0                   |
| 60 per cent. .. ..                                   | 6 15 0                   |
| 60 per cent. cream .. ..                             | 6 10 0                   |
| Hyposulphite, casks, ½-cwt. .. ..                    | 6 5 0                    |
| Kegs, 1-cwt. .. ..                                   | 7 0 0                    |
| Nitrate .. .. per cwt.                               | 0 7 7½                   |
| Phosphate .. ..                                      | 15 0 0                   |
| Silicate, 75° Tw. .. .. per ton                      | 2 10 0                   |
| 100° .. ..   | 3 2 6                    |
| 140° .. ..   | 3 10 0                   |
| Green lump .. ..                                     | 4 7 6                    |
| Brown .. ..  | 4 10 0                   |
| Sulphate, saltcake .. ..                             | 1 7 6                    |
| <b>SOUTH DURHAM SALT—</b>                            |                          |
| Common .. ..   | 0 9 6                    |
| Blocks .. ..   | 0 15 0                   |
| <b>SULPHOCYANIDES—</b>                               |                          |
| Ammonium .. .. per lb.                               | 0 0 6½                   |
| Barium .. ..   | 0 0 4½                   |
| Potassium .. ..                                      | 0 0 7                    |
| <b>SULPHUR—</b>                                      |                          |
| Recovered .. .. per ton                              | 3 17                     |
| Roll .. ..   | 5 0                      |
| Flower .. ..   | 7 0                      |
| <b>TAR—</b>  |                          |
| Refined .. .. per barrel                             | 0 11 0                   |
| <b>TARTAR, CREAM OF—</b>                             |                          |
| Crystals .. .. per cwt.                              | 5 6 0                    |
| Powdered .. ..                                       | 5 10 0                   |
| <b>TOLUOL—</b>                                       |                          |
| Pure .. .. per gall.                                 | 0 1 6                    |
| <b>TERPENTINE—</b>                                   |                          |
| American spirits .. .. per cwt.                      | 1 0 4½                   |
| Zinc—Sulphate .. .. per ton                          | 6 15 0                   |

† Denotes f.o.b. Tyne.

‡ Denotes f.o.b. Liverpool.

† Denotes f.o.h. Glasgow.

‡ Denotes f.o.b. Tees.

CHEWING-GUM is stated to have been introduced into the United States from Mexico by Thomas Adams—at least, he brought gum chicle from Mexico for that purpose, and obtained a U.S. patent in 1871 for a preparation with that gum as the basis. Mr. G. Heinsohn shows in the *Pharm. Era* that U.S. patents for chewing-gum have been issued since 1869. Chicle is the milky juice of the wild pear tree, *Achras Sapota* N.O. *Sapotaceae*.





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

*In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.*

*Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.*

*The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications, with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.*

### Anti-cutting Schemes.

SIR,—I see by the report of a meeting of "The Proprietary Articles Association," in your issue of February 1, that Mr. G. R. Barclay and Mr. Tebbutt "appear to have been the original promoters of the scheme." Let me correct this. Whatever merit may attach to the origination belongs exclusively to Mr. George Barclay and myself. In the year 1889 we discussed the subject between us and called more than one meeting of the London wholesale patent-medicine and druggists' sundries houses, at which we were assisted, by, amongst others, Mr. Wellcome (Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.), Mr. Horace Davenport, and Mr. Elliman; and I am inclined to believe that from what took place at these meetings, Mr. Elliman, if we did not originate his purpose, was, at all events, strengthened in the course he has since adopted with such remarkable success. My idea was, and is, that no selfish action on the part of wholesale dealers for their own protection should prevail, but that associated in the movement in every sense should be our friends and customers in the retail trade.

To me it seems the climax of absurdity for a proprietor to fix the retail price of an article at 2s. 9d., and then issue a trade notice that it must not be sold for less than 2s. 6d.

What is the fact as far as the public are concerned? They are deceived into the belief that they are getting 2s. 9d. worth for 2s. 6d., thus making the chemist or other retailer the vehicle for a fraudulent delusion. Why not boldly make the price 2s. 6d. and stick to it? The wonder to me is that men of such attainments as characterise good chemists will consent to such a humiliating position.

Why should any article be sold for less than its advertised price? The public never asked for a reduction until it was forced upon them, and the sooner we revert to the old system the better for all. With the proprietors rest the power and responsibility. Let them boldly enforce their determination that full prices shall be charged, and they may safely reckon upon retailers finding means to discover any offender, furnish them with particulars, and so stop the supplies. "Where there's a will there's a way."

Yours obediently,  
THOMAS LYNCH, Managing Director of  
Lynch & Co. (Limited).

SIR,—May I be allowed to offer one more anti-cutting scheme, partly founded on an old one? The scheme I propose is as follows:—Manufacturers to raise their prices, say, 20 per cent.; the retailer to sign a general agreement not to sell below a minimum price, to be fixed by each manufacturer for his article; and in return the retailer to be allowed this 20 per cent. as a bonus; the present Anti-cutting Association to act as a general clearing-house, to transact all business (anti-cutting) for the said manufacturers—that is, pay bonuses to retailers, receive complaints of retailers failing to fulfil their agreement, and refuse payment to same—each manufacturer to pay a share of clerical expenses, according to business done.

I only give the scheme in a crude form, but with suitable modification I think it would be accepted by several manufacturers, and would save them an immense amount of trouble.

Yours faithfully,  
36 Lower Kennington Lane, FREDERIC V. RYMER.  
February 4.

SIR,—The excessive cutting of proprietary articles is bad for both the wholesaler and for the retailer; this is too

obvious to need any remark. That it is equally bad for the makers is perhaps not so plain at first sight. Indeed, I have seen it stated that the prominent position given to proprietary articles by the stores, has increased the sale of them, and that more sell at 10d than at 1s. 1½d. I think this is a mistake, and attribute the increased demand of late years to the increased numbers of magazines which afford such a fine field for effective advertising. Be that as it may, it is well known that stores and many chemists substitute an article of their own, whenever they can induce a customer to take it; others, who believe this to be bad policy in the long run, discourage the sales as much as possible, not being very enthusiastic over an article they get nothing out of.

I was glad to see in your last issue that various owners of proprietary articles and members of wholesale houses were conscious of these facts, and had met to consider how best to improve matters. I wish to call their attention to two points which I think require alteration.

First, the advertised prices of patent medicines, &c. When a store-list reads "usual price 1s., our price 7½d.," can we wonder that the public goes to such benefactors? Probably not 10 per cent. of the trade now get full prices, and that number is decreasing, even in out-of-the-way districts. Let the advertised prices be levelled down to the actual retail prices of 10d. or 10½d., or, better still, levelled up. The wholesale prices being, say, 5s. per dozen for 6d., 11s. for 1s., and 22s. for 2s. articles, would give us about the same profit as now, and a store price-list would read "usual price 1s., our price 11½d.," or 11d., rather less tempting to the man in the street.

If less should be sold at 1s. than at 10d the makers would console themselves with larger profits, or use them to still further advertise. Those who still get full prices would naturally object; but in this, as in everything else, the few must suffer for the benefit of the many.

The second alteration required is the getting a large discount by going direct to the maker and taking a quantity. This is hard on the man with one shop, and on the wholesale dealer. Let the makers supply *bona fide* wholesale dealers only, binding them (and even Messrs. Maw would not, I imagine, object to this) not to sell to any retailer, however large, at less than the agreed-on price of 11s., &c. I think this is as simple and practicable as any scheme set forward.

Some may say, "Is 1d. in the shilling all we are to get?" Well, profits will never be what they were; but some addition might be devised. The following idea might, perhaps, be workable. Each package might be wrapped in a distinctive outer wrapper to be retained by the retailer. At the end of three months, on returning to the maker a bonus of, say, 6d a dozen on the small, or 1s. a dozen for the large, would be given, or they might be credited through the wholesale house.

Yours faithfully,  
London, N.W., February 4.

WM. H. HOARE.

SIR,—Now the Proprietary Articles Trade Association is fairly launched, allow me to suggest that the ten retailers should be chosen from different centres.

As there is certain to be a large amount of committee work, five should be chosen from the London district, the remainder from large centres, such as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham, Plymouth, or Brighton. Each representative to be chosen by the local association or other body of retailers called together for that purpose.

The owners of proprietary articles having shown a desire to consider, and put into force, some reasonable scheme, which will not only benefit themselves, but retail pharmacists in an equal degree, it is only natural to expect the retail trade to respond by giving all the help they can—(1) by holding meetings, (2) by appointing some one to whom the Secretary (Mr. Glyn Jones) could communicate to carry out the various suggestions which will be made from time to time.

Yours faithfully,  
Birmingham, February 5.

CHAS. THOMPSON.

SIR,—One point I would like to emphasise in your leader of February 1—namely, the systematic substitution by



cutters. They are not the friends of external proprietaries, and by no means passive distributors. According to my own experience, no sooner does an article become popular than it is promptly imitated, a premium placed upon it, their assistants, not unnaturally, pushing it in order to increase their own incomes. In some of these businesses the sale of the imitations exceeds that of the original, and one cannot wonder at catch reductions, as it often means an increased profit.

Yours truly,  
February 2. "AJAX." 1/9.

#### A Sunday Night's Duty in Monte Carlo.

SIR,—It might interest some of your readers to hear a little about Sunday work in a Monte Carlo pharmacy. First of all, we are not allowed to close the pharmacy on Sundays. We are four assistants who work from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. During that time we all have as much as we can do in the way of dispensing and retail, for the English are not ashamed of coming in for tooth-brushes, cold-cream, mineral waters, &c. At 10 P.M. I close the pharmacy, and go into my little sitting-room till 11 P.M., when I go to bed. Last Sunday night I retired as usual at 11 o'clock, and slept till 1 A.M., when the night-hell woke me. I found the night-porter from one of the principal hotels, who said he came for some pills for Mr. B. I found that Mr. B. had not ordered any pills during the day, but he had told the porter that his name was on our books, and that I could easily find the prescription for the pills he wanted. I sent the man back for the box or the prescription. He returned at 1.30, and handed me a prescription that had been dispensed a month ago, for twelve pills, composed of ext. casc. sag., ex. alces Barb., ext. nuc. vom., and ext. rhei, to be silvered; one to be taken *after dinner*! I told him to return and tell the customer that I would send them in the morning. That was 1.45 A.M. I went to bed, but the bell tolled again at 2 A.M. It was the same man, who informed me that Mr. B. insisted on having the pills made up; also sending another old prescription for a mixture, which had at least fifteen stamps of different chemists in England. I was obliged to make up both the pills and the mixture, and sent off the lot at 2.45 A.M.

I regained my couch and slept till 5 A.M., when I was called again for a bottle of B & W's phenacetine tablets. That did not take long to deliver. At 6 A.M. the bell rang again. This time it was a midwife's prescription for ergot powders, sublimate solution, carbolic wool, &c. After finishing that off, I went back to bed and slept till 9.30 Monday morning.

This is a delightful climate, and we have had sunshine every day since Christmas; but "there is never a rose without a thorn."

H. S. NAFFEL.

Pharmacie Anglaise, Monte Carlo,  
January 29.

### LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

262/35. *Latitudinis*.—Obviously nobody can have an exclusive right in the term "pink pills," but you have to take care to avoid every risk of leading the public to suppose that in buying your pills they are getting some other article. The prejudice of a court—and there is such a thing—would be against you. Why do you want to call your pills "pink pills"? Why not call them yellow pills, or green pills? It may not be the case, but a judge might be disposed to the belief that you were seeking to take advantage of the popularity which another maker has acquired by a lot of costly advertising.

2/63. *J. B.*—The Inland Revenue authorities have no recognised form for "medicated spirit of wine," and they only permit the sale of rectified spirit on the conditions noted in our DIARY, page 403. Some chemists add a little tr. lavand. co., or camphor, to spirit to "medicate" it; but the sale of spirit in such forms is illegal.

263/8. *S. S.*—You are a yearly tenant, and must give six months' notice, to expire at the end of your year, if you wish to determine the tenancy.

261/23. *Brixton*.—It is quite legal for anybody to perform all kinds of dental operations, but unless he is on the Dentists' Register he may not call himself a dentist or anything similar, and he cannot enforce payment for any dental work or operation he may have performed.

1/16. *Peter*.—You do not say whether the landlord of the premises let to a rival firm is also your own landlord. If not, you have, of course, no remedy. If he is, we do not see how you could make out a case, unless you have had some stipulation with him about letting to competitors.

258/72. *Fritz*.—You would not be justified in withholding payment of the rent because your landlord has not carried out certain repairs which, as you contend, he is bound to make. The landlord could distrain for the rent if you did not pay it, it being a rule of law that no deduction or set-off can be made against rent except for property-tax. The proper course to pursue is to give the landlord formal written notice that certain repairs (giving particulars) are required, and informing him that if he does not do them within, say, fourteen days, you will get them done and charge the landlord with the cost thereof. Then if the landlord does not pay he can be sued on his agreement for damages for breach thereof, the damages consisting of the cost of the repairs and any inconvenience that the tenant can establish.

2/2. *Stamp*.—We think your indigestion-mixture, quinine wine, and quinine-and iron tonic would be rendered liable to stamp-duty by the printed matter you send. But as you can get an authoritative reply by simply sending the labels, &c., in duplicate, to Somerset House, we do not see why you should submit these to us.

1/58. *Salernol*.—The custom of the trade among chemists' assistants is that they give or receive one month's notice. In the absence of any special agreement, an assistant is entitled to this notice, no matter at what intervals his salary has been paid.

1/55. *Argon*.—The printed label you send would certainly render the mixture liable to medicine stamp duty. We do not think your manuscript label would. The addition of the address would not occasion liability, but an advertisement or handbill recommending the medicine might.

1/40. *J. L.*—It is legal for registered companies to describe themselves as "cash chemists." This does not depend on their employment of a qualified manager at all, but it is because a company is not legally a person. You will find the law fully explained in our "Pharmacy and Poison Laws," 2s 6d.

3/63. *Ignoramus*.—We do not see any legal obstacle to your trading as "John Brown & Co., pharmaceutical chemists—J. Ignoramus, manager," if you are the sole proprietor of the business, and if you are a pharmaceutical chemist. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society himself trades in somewhat this way. Unqualified persons may not sell poisons. Surely you cannot be a pharmaceutical chemist and ask us such a question.

3/69. *Picken*.—"Vaseline" is a registered trade-mark.

2/70. *G. E.*—Unqualified persons may not sell any homoeopathic medicine which contains a scheduled poison.



## MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

N.B.—All queries should be accompanied by the business card of a subscriber, or the address label from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST wrapper. We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

247/13. *Papaveris*.—See a recent Editorial Note.

247/30. *S. S.*—Whitla's "Dictionary of Treatment" is a book which will suit you, we think. It is published by Renshaw.

247/33. *Alchemist*.—See reply to another query on the same subject.

247/1. *Aconite*—Carbolic Tooth-powder.—Omit the carmine from the formula given on page 744 of our issue of November 16, 1895.

247/37. *C.*—The powder used for mixing with sulphuric acid to etch glass is ammonium fluoride.

228/73. *Celandine*.—Your powder seems to be composed of chiretta, gentian, and liquorice. We can scarcely give you any information about the prescription without seeing it.

247/5. *Bad Leg*.—We cannot find any medicament in the Paper for Curing Bad Legs.

239/6. *Victory*.—We think your powder is pulv. rad. aristolochiæ.

239/11. *Reader*.—(1) Cod-liver Oil Cream.—This is the only formula we have containing brandy:—

|                      |    |    |    |         |
|----------------------|----|----|----|---------|
| Ol. morrhue          | .. | .. | .. | 3xij.   |
| Ovi vitelli          | .. | .. | .. | ij.     |
| Pulv. tragacanthi    | .. | .. | .. | gr. xx. |
| Elixir saccharini    | .. | .. | .. | 3j.     |
| Ess. amygd...        | .. | .. | .. | ℥x.     |
| Sp. vini gallici     | .. | .. | .. | 3iij.   |
| Aq. destill. q.s. ad | .. | .. | .. | 3xxiv.  |

Triturate a little of the cod-liver oil with the tragacanth in a dry mortar, add the yolks with vigorous stirring, then the water and oil alternately in small quantities. Transfer to a bottle, add the other ingredients, shake well, and make up to measure with distilled water.

(2) Shampoo-powder for 2d. packets:—

|                         |    |    |       |
|-------------------------|----|----|-------|
| Dry soap washing-powder | .. | .. | 1 lb. |
| Oil of citronella       | .. | .. | ℥x.   |

Mix.

Put 1½ oz. in an envelope, and direct that 3 pints of warm water be added for a shampoo liquid.

196/25. *H.*—Colourless Chlorodyne miscible with water. The difficulty we find is the chlorotorm which is in consequence cut down very much. A sample we examined some time back gave a composition as follows:—

|                        |    |    |    |         |
|------------------------|----|----|----|---------|
| Sp. chloroformi        | .. | .. | .. | 3viiss. |
| Ac. hydrocy. (Scheele) | .. | .. | .. | 3ss.    |
| Morph. acet...         | .. | .. | .. | gr. xl. |
| Ess. menth. pip.       | .. | .. | .. | ℥xx.    |
| Glycerini ad           | .. | .. | .. | 3x.     |

Dissolve the morphia in the glycerine, and mix in the order given.

239/2. *L. T.*—(1) The crystals used for waterproofing bricks appear to be silicate of soda. (2) Powder for Oak-stain is Bismarck brown.

245/31. *P. & Son*.—We can make nothing out of your asthma-pills.

247/39. *R. S. C.* writes us, in regard to the formulæ for Neuralgia Powders and Liniment on page 224 of the 1896 DIARY, complaining that the powders become damp if coloured with tinct. croci, m.v., as directed, or even if the tinct. croci is omitted. Tinct. croci is an oversight for pulv. croci, gr. v. Made up thus, we have had some experimental batches under observation for nearly a fortnight, dispensed with both citrate of caffeine and caffeine (alkaloid), and in neither case can we detect any dampness. As caffeine citrate, from the presence of free citric acid, is liable to absorb moisture, caffeine (alkaloid) may be substituted with advantage where the powders are likely to be kept any time. In the liniment we find a little colouring matter, from the opium, is precipitated on standing, which can be got rid of by decanting. Both formulæ we have, from actual trial, found excellent.

251/36. *Marble* puts a difficulty to us regarding a Brown Stain on White Marble, caused by mortar coming into contact with it. The trouble is how to remove the stain. "Marble" surmises that it is due to "iron, manganese, or some such substance," which is highly probable, and that explanation is an indication of the difficulty there will be in removing the stain. We suggest the application of a filtered solution of chlorinated lime, 1 oz. to the pint.

251/17. *H. E. E.*—Bromidia is stated to contain in each drachm, potass. brom. gr. xv., chloral. hydrat. gr. xv., extract. cannabis indicæ gr. 3, and ext. hosciam. alc. gr. 1. We cannot say how it is made, as it is a proprietary article, and all the published formulæ which we have seen give nothing like the real thing.

251/53. *Ermoor*.—See our issue of November 2, page 679, for ball-room floor polish. Your specimen is a similar article.

249/28. *E. T.*—The powders containing ammonium chloride and sodium bicarbonate will, in a short time, contain free ammonia. For a Neuralgic Powder you should omit the soda and use simply the following, viz.:—

|                    |    |    |    |        |
|--------------------|----|----|----|--------|
| Quinina sulph.     | .. | .. | .. | gr. j. |
| Ammon. hydrochlor. | .. | .. | .. | gr. v. |
| Pulv. sacch. alb.  | .. | .. | .. | gr. x. |
| Fiat pulv.         |    |    |    |        |

"A powder to be taken every three hours."

250/17. *Household*.—Solution of Picric Acid for Burns is made 4 gr. to the ounce of distilled water.

250/15. *Beta*.—Non-poisonous Soothing-syrup.—See *C. & D.*, September 21, 1895, page 475.

250/12. *Fire*.—Saturated solution of sodium tungstate is used For Making Fabrics Fireproof.

257/7. *Label-paste*.—(1) We have examined Gloy and used it, and, as far as we can make out, we think it is a strong solution of starch hydrolysed almost completely into dextrin. This can be done by boiling with acids. (2) For Removing Rust-stains oxalic acid is much more powerful than salt of sorrel (binoxalate of potash, or a mixture of binoxalate and cream of tartar), but the acid solution injures such delicate fabrics as cambric. (3) We rarely overlook a query, but we have repeatedly stated that we cannot guarantee immediate insertion of replies. You write very nicely, and if everyone did likewise there would be greater pleasure in conducting this section of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Some correspondents write in the most peremptory fashion, and as if our staff existed to wait their pleasure. Others seem to expect us to do an analysis or two for them every week, whether it interests the trade or not; and generally there is a



disposition to regard non-appearance of an answer "this week," or "next week," as a personal offence, while all the time the replies may be in type, waiting the opportunity for insertion.

259/10. *Constant Reader*.—You almost belie your *nom-de-plume*. If you had read our Educational number, September 7, 1895, page 392, to which the article in the issue of December 14 was a supplement, you would have seen that medical students of the Royal University of Ireland must pass the University's matriculation examination. It is one thing to be a medical student, and another to be a matriculated medical student of a University. Read the Educational number referred to.

27/18. *H. M.*—The preparation is a commonly-used one for parasitic purposes.

252/44. *G. A. B.*—Phosphorus-paste.—See *C. & D.*, March 26, 1892, page 438.

252/47. *Gib.*—You will see from our Supplement that situations for unqualified assistants are frequently available in London, and are generally obtained by those on the spot. We could not, however, recommend anyone without money or friends in London to come here, for the purpose of qualifying, in the hope of getting a situation at once, and there are few situations in which a knowledge of French is necessary. Your best plan is to speak to the representative of a London house, who may get his principals to look out for you, or you may advertise in our Supplement.

252/40. *Smilar*.—You will find information regarding American dental degrees in our issue of September 7, 1895.

245/6. *J. W.*—Clear Sulphur Hair-restorer.—January 11, page 65. Hypophosphite is a misprint for hyposulphite.

252/2. *Arrow* (Queensland).—(1) *Lin. Capsici Ætheriale*.—Several years ago Sir James Sawyer, of Birmingham, recommended the use of ethereal tincture of capsicum for rheumatism, but he did not state the strength of the preparation, and we understand that it is made by Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, of Birmingham. What other chemists make here is of B.P. strength, with methylated ether as a menstruum, but the tr. capsici fort. B.P.C. (1 in 30) was formerly known as *Lin. capsici*, and is a more suitable strength than the B.P. tincture. (2) We are not aware of any book on the removal of hair by electrolysis; the matter is not of such general interest, and is in the hands of a few surgical specialists, such as Mr. James Startin. (3) Gorham's "Teeth Extraction" (Lewis, 2s.) and Rose's "Vulcanite Work" (Segg, 2s. 6d.) will, to begin with, give you a fair idea of dentistry.

248/26. *Nemo*.—(1) We can only suggest, for dyeing the horsehair cloth, to brush it over with a mixture of liq. ferri perchlor. fort., 1 part, and methylated spirit, 7 parts, then with a decoction of logwood; but to dye chair-covers is a job we should not care to undertake. (2) It has been recorded that doses exceeding 1 oz. of paraldehyde have been taken by those accustomed to it without causing the least harm.

253/58. *J. T.*—Permanganate of potash stains can be removed from linen by immersion in urine. We do not know anything which does it so quickly and so well.

255/49. *Butcher*.—We do not know any harmless thing which can be applied to the bones of meat in order to make them look as if they were the bones of young cattle; indeed, we hear for the first time that there is a trick in the butcher-trade to accomplish that object.

254/39. *Railton*.—The Composition of Sea-water varies, but the following is a fair average, the quantities being the amount in 1,000 parts of water:—

|                    |    |    |    |    |       |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Sodium chloride    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26.43 |
| Potassium chloride | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.74  |
| Magnesium chloride | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.15  |
| Magnesium bromide  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.07  |
| Magnesium sulphate | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.06  |
| Calcium sulphate   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.33  |
| Calcium carbonate  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.04  |

with traces of magnesium carbonate and nitrate, lithium chloride, ferrous carbonate, and silica—as a matter of fact, there are traces of everything on the earth's crust in water. Stanford has found gold, for example. Dittmar's analyses of 77 samples of sea-water, from all parts of the globe, show the percentage composition of the salts to be:—

|                           |    |    |    |    |       |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Chlorine                  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55.29 |
| Bromine                   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.188 |
| Sulphuric anhydride       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.41  |
| Carbonic acid             | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.152 |
| Calcium oxide             | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.67  |
| Magnesium oxide           | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.209 |
| Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.33  |
| Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O)  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41.23 |
| Minus basic oxygen        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.49 |

This does not account for the iodine in sea-water, the existence of which has been proved by Stanford.

255/55. *Neuraline*.—(1) In regard to the DIARY Neuralgic Powders see reply to "R. C. S." The following formula gives as good a powder:—

|                     |    |    |    |    |          |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----------|
| Acetanilide         | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. l.   |
| Caffeine            | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. ij.  |
| Tartaric acid       | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. iij. |
| Bicarbonate of soda | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. xlv. |
| Carmin              | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. ss.  |

Mix well, and put up in 10-gr. powders.

Dose: One every three hours.

(2) Bloom of Roses:—

|                     |    |    |    |    |                |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----------------|
| Carmin              | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5lj.           |
| Solution of ammonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | a sufficiency. |
| Rosewater to        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3xvj.          |

Mix.

Dissolve the carmin in just enough of the ammonia, add the rosewater, and after a few days filter or decant.

255/33. *H. H. C.*—Vaseline Oil is the name applied to a heavy white petroleum oil of sp. gr. 0.880 or thereabouts. The German Pharmacopœia calls it "paraffinum liquidum." We are surprised to hear that your wholesale house was not aware of that fact. Amongst those who make the oil are Snowdon & Sons (Limited), whose advertisement you will find in our Winter issue.

255/36. *Mel Boracis*.—If you mean by Horehound Honey an oxymel, prepare it in the same way as oxymel scilla.

254/66. *J. W. W.*—You will find a formula for Coca-wine in the *C. & D.*, October 26, 1895, page 644, and for Beef-and-malt Wine in our issue of January 26, 1895, page 165. Burgundy is unsuitable for making these wines: it becomes sour too quickly. Sherry is not generally used for meat-and-malt wine, but there is no reason why you should not try it.

259/25. *Castor*.—You should make the Gelatine Copying-pad or Graph according to the original formula. See *C. & D.*, November 17, 1894, page 711.

257/55. *Camera*.—Please consult the DIARY for this year.

256/22. *T. L.*—As to sheep-dip, see the DIARY, page 226.



258/52. *Pharmacopolist*, who, under various pseudonyms, is rapidly becoming one of the funny men of the trade, asks "if Mr. Allen, the originator of the nitrometer method for assaying spt. ether. nit., would give us the reason why he recommends a second 5 c.c. to be poured in if the sample of spt. ether. nit. is poor?" [We suppose "Pharmacopolist" imagines that he will "corner" Mr. Allen by this question. We do not think so.]

258/21. *Beccabunga*.—There is no such preparation. We take most things that are said about hair-specialities with a large grain of salt. Why, some time ago we examined a highly reputed hair-curler, and found it to be lime-water. Yet people give half-a-crown for 6 oz. of that speciality!

257/16. *Certus*.—See reply to "S. S."

258/9 *Meta*.—Herb beer Extract.—Your sample may be imitated as follows:—

|                    |    |    |    |    |        |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Ext. chamomillæ .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss.   |
| Ext. taraxaci ..   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j.    |
| Aq. ..             | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3viij. |

Rub down the extracts with the water, add boric acid 3ij., and bring the solution to the boil. Close the vessel until cold, strain, and add—

|                         |    |    |    |    |       |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Dec. sarsæ co. conc. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iij. |
| Caramel ..              | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij.  |

Then dissolve—

|                   |    |    |    |    |      |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Ol. gaultheriæ .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ℥vj. |
| Ol. cinnamomi ..  | .. | .. | .. | .. | ℥v.  |
| Gingerini ..      | .. | .. | .. | .. | ℥x.  |
| S.V.R. ..         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j.  |

Add to mixture, and make up to 20 fluid oz. with treacle.

Two tablespoonfuls of this to make 5 gallons of beer.

252/83. *Essentia*.—The Soluble Essence of Lemon which you send appears to be made from equal parts of dried lemon and orange-peel; say 2 oz. of each to a pint of proof spirit.

255/6. *Tic*.—(1) Roup. powders.—See under veterinary, in the last index. (2) Cough-mixture (for various chest-affections) like your sample:—

|                     |    |    |    |    |       |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Chlorodyni ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iij. |
| Tr. camph. co. ...  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss.  |
| Vin. ipecac. ..     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij.  |
| Oxymel scillæ ad .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iv.  |

M.

One teaspoonful in water two or three times a day.

(3) Neuralgic mixture.—The following is as near as we can come to your sample, and it is undoubtedly a good remedy for tic and neuralgia:—

|                          |    |    |    |    |         |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Butyl chloral hydrat. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9ij.    |
| Potass. brom. ...        | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. 160 |
| Glycerini ..             | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iij.   |
| Tr. valerian. ..         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3vi.    |
| Aq. chlorof. ad ..       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iv.    |

M.S.A.

A dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful in water when in pain.

254/31. *Januar*.—(1) Your Hair dye is simply an ammoniated solution of silver nitrate; say 5 gr. of nitrate to the ounce. (2) Yes; hyposulphite is meant.

254/27. *Kruger*.—The next time you send us a sample tell us what it is for. The pills are quin. sulph. gr. iss.; ext. glycyrrhiz, q.s. ut fiat pil. gr. iv. Pearl-coat them, then silver. The doctor apparently bought pearl-coated pills and silvered them to make his patients think he made them himself.

259/23. *W. H.*.—You will find instructions for curing rabbit skins in our issue of November 30, 1895, page 809.

258/35. *Mizpah*.—We cannot give you much advice this time. In the Hair-restoring Pomade, for turning grey hair to brown, we find beef-marrow, a little vaseline, and bergamot and citronella as perfume; but there is something else which turns black with soda, and we get a slight iron reaction. What causes these we cannot fathom.

260/55. *Rex*.—(1) Carbolic acid Pills.—An ether varnish of tolu-syrup residues is best for these. We have never found the pills to become sticky with it. (2) Creosote Carbonate in drachm doses is exceptional. The best way to dispense it as a mixture is to triturate each drachm with pulv. tragac. co. gr. iij. and emulsify with aq. 3viij. (3) You may use a small quantity of fuchsin to colour the tincture.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, postcard replies to the following:—

262/69. French turpentine: where obtainable?

259/17. Small corkscrews, such as are put in Scott's emulsion cartons: where obtainable?

259/56. Makers of artists' paints.

## Next Week.

Monday, February 10.

*Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M.  
"Alternate Current Transformers." By Dr. J. A. Fleming. (Cantor Lecture)

Tuesday, February 11.

*Pharmaceutical Society*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. (1) Presentation of the S. M. Burroughs Scholarship. (2) Messrs. Dunstan and Tickle on "The Estimation of Aconitine." (3) Messrs. Dunstan and Carr on "The Detection of Aconitine." (4) Mr. J. C. Umney on "Essential Oils of Black and White Pepper-mint."

*Midland Pharmaceutical Association*, Mason College Birmingham, at 8.30 P.M. Lecture on "Vegetable Histology," by Mr. F. H. Alcock, assisted by Mr. Davis, and illustrated by lantern slides.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 3 P.M. Professor Charles Stewart on "The External Covering of Plants and Animals: its Structure and Functions."

*Royal Photographic Society*, 12 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. Annual General Meeting. "The New Shadow Photography" (experimentally illustrated), by Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton.

Wednesday February 12.

Fifteenth Junior Pharmacy Ball, Portman Rooms, at 9 P.M.

*Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society*, at 8.30 P.M.

Dr. Sorby on "Medæval Natural History"

*Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy*, at 9 P.M. Mr. G. Long on "Trade: a Historical Sketch."

*Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association*, Exchange Rooms, Birmingham, at 8 P.M. Mr. John Barclay will read "Laboratory Notes."

*Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. "Water Purification by Means of Iron." By Mr. F. A. Anderson.

Thursday February 13.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. Mr. J. Castell Evans on "The Chemical Training of Pharmacists."

*Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association*, at 9.15 P.M. Annual "Social."

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 3 P.M. Professor H. Marshall Ward on "Some Aspects of Modern Botany."

Friday, February 14.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 9 P.M. Mr. J. J. Armistead on "Fish Culture."